

Health service marked as main target for cuts

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, indicated in the Commons yesterday that the National Health Service has been marked by the Government as one of its main targets for cuts in public spending.

'System cannot aid all human ills'

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

The Government has clearly marked the National Health Service as one of its main targets for the cuts in public expenditure which are expected to be announced in a White Paper within the next few weeks and in the Budget on March 26.

That was the burden of a significant speech by Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for Social Services, when he opened the debate in terms that could be interpreted only as a trailer for wide-ranging savings in the costs of the nation's health services.

The Government's health service policies were later approved by 191 votes to 159, a majority of 32.

Almost every developed country was having to take steps to restrict its health expenditure, Mr Jenkin told the House. Britain was no exception and he agreed with the Royal Commission on the service in saying that it was illusory to believe that the demand for health care could ever be satisfied. As the commission also stated, Mr Jenkin added, it would be unrealistic to suppose that the fortunes of the NHS could be insulated from those of the nation's economy.

That was three times what the health service itself had to find by making savings. No one could escape the fact that if we spent more on pay there was less left for services.

For 1980-81 Mr Jenkin said that the Government would make up for this year's inflation and provide for a half per cent growth, but that was not as much as the service needed to cope with an ageing population and to keep up with medical advances. What we spent on health depended on what we as a nation earned. Until the nation was earning more, we should have to do with the low level of growth, Mr Jenkin said. In spite of that, no region would receive an increase in its allocation in real terms of less than 0.3 per cent enabling the Government to give the worst-off regions an increase of 1.5 per cent.

The Government, he added, was committed to maintaining spending on the NHS at the level set out in last January's White Paper.

But over and over again Mr Jenkin stressed "the simple truth" that the NHS could not attend to all human ills.

Quoting his predecessor in the Labour Government, Mr David Bunnell, Mr Jenkin said that everyone would like more money for the NHS, but there was only so much that the taxpayer was prepared to afford.

The public should not be encouraged to believe that they could have whatever they wanted whenever they wanted it.

The ever-mounting pressure of demand seemed sometimes to threaten to engulf the service. People must learn that if they consulted their doctor for every minor ailment or if they demanded "a pill for every ill" then they could not legitimately complain if the resources were not there when serious trouble arose.

Mr Jenkin emphasized that health service changes were an essential part of the Government's policy. There was one way of underlining the individual's responsibility for his own health care that he should pay part of the cost where he could afford it. The Government, he went on, was examining alternative methods of taxation.

Mr Jenkin made no apology for having set in train an investigation of the possibilities of increasing the insurance element as a way to finance the service, but the results of that study were unlikely for some time.

Mr Stanley Orme, Opposition spokesman on health and social security, said that the debate was taking place against a background of important policy changes by the Government.

Private practice, Mr Orme said, was immoral and no one should have the right to buy health care. The health service needed more money and the British people should be made aware that the only sensible and democratic way of financing the NHS was through taxation.

Union leaders' claim: The Government plans to replace the National Health Service with an insurance-based system, a union leader claimed last night (the Press Association reports).

And, as a step towards this goal, the Government wants a mixed system with high prescription charges and a scheme for paying for visits to the doctor, Mr Albert Spenswick, general secretary of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, said.



President Tito gets up and sees his sons

President Tito is recovering from the amputation of his leg faster than expected and three days after the operation he is getting out of bed (Dessa Trevisan writes from Belgrade).

Government officials said that he inquired yesterday about the world situation and said he wished to be kept informed of Afghanistan affairs and the general deterioration of United States-Soviet relations.

A senior Yugoslav official said that it was expected the president would resume activity within a few weeks and that he would gradually take over his responsibilities. In any case the president already appears to be following events from his hospital ward. Evidence of his

remarkable robustness was given today when a photograph (above), showing the President talking to his two sons, Zbarko and Misa, appeared in Yugoslav newspapers.

His close associates say the president fought off the psychological shock of the operation well but for a man who was so proud of his appearance it must have come as a blow.

Yugoslavs, who have, during these past two weeks, begun to live with the prospect of the death of Presi-

dent Tito, are now beginning to believe in his power to survive even the heaviest physical odds.

The leadership, which has demonstrated remarkable self-confidence throughout this critical time, has acted as a caretaker team rehearsing for the transition to the post-Tito era. The tests have proved successful and today a leading Yugoslav said that however upset they were by President Tito's illness emotions did not stand in the way of institutions functioning smoothly.

TUC seeking shift on steel policy

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

TUC leaders are to warn the Government to make a fundamental shift on its steel and coal policies or face a growing risk of more widespread and damaging industrial action.

The risk of sliding into an unwanted general strike was raised at the TUC General Council yesterday, and while union leaders are anxious not to "talk up" the sense of crisis, they will urge senior Cabinet ministers to give ground on their handling of the economy.

The TUC's fresh political initiative was launched on the eve of renewed efforts today by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) to prepare the ground for resumed negotiations designed to end the national steel strike, now in its fourth week.

Leaders of the dominant union in the dispute, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, are to have talks with Mr James Mortimer, chairman of Acas, who has been sounding out with British Steel Corporation executives the prospects of an improved offer on pay and productivity bonuses.

The TUC is concerned at the wider impact of BSC's closure programme which would make 32,000 men redundant during the next eight months. The general council "recognized with sympathy" the reasons why a day of action has been called by the Wales TUC in protest at the corporation's plan.

Continued on page 2, col 6

French snub Moscow over Sakharov case

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 23

M. Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the French National Assembly, abruptly cut short his official visit to the Soviet Union within hours of meeting President Brezhnev last night, and flew back to Paris today in protest at the killing of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident leader.

As he was leaving, the Soviet press bitterly denounced Dr Sakharov as a traitor, a belittler of anti-communism and an exponent of the cold war, and suggested that he had been expelled from Moscow because he was leaking nuclear secrets to foreigners.

M. Chaban-Delmas said he could not keep silent on the measures against Dr Sakharov which he regarded as a matter of principle. But as a guest of the Soviet leaders he could not intervene in the affair without interfering in the Soviet Union's internal affairs.

"Being able neither to speak nor keep silent, I consider myself personally obliged to return to France as soon as possible," he told French correspondents.

[On his return to Paris he said: "I went carrying the hopes of several families of political prisoners but a sudden event showed me it was not the time for such hopes," UPI reports.]

He had made the journey to Moscow in spite of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan "because all efforts to stop a return of a 1950s-style Cold War seemed valuable to me."

During his talk with President Brezhnev, described by Tass as frank and friendly, M. Chaban-Delmas, Gaullist former Prime Minister and a strong supporter of French links with the Soviet Union, said that in Paris the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan was seen as an occupation and this was unacceptable.

M. Chaban-Delmas summoned the president of the USSR-France Association to the French Embassy this morning and told him of his decision. Professor Anatoly Alexandrov,

Tory-Labour split on foreign policy widens

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

A split on foreign policy between the Government and the Labour Opposition appeared to be widening last night in advance of today's policy statement on Afghanistan and the Commons debate on Britain's nuclear defence.

While condemning the invasion of Afghanistan and urging the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops, Mr James Callaghan, leader of the Opposition, went along with a Labour National Executive Committee (NEC) motion urging the Government not to increase arms sales to countries neighbouring Afghanistan.

The NEC also urged the Government not to proceed (as it has already decided) with the stationing in Britain of American cruise missiles and Pershing II nuclear missiles elsewhere in Nato countries. "We reaffirm our support for the process of détente," the NEC motion stated.

Labour's National Executive is of course far removed from the Opposition Shadow Cabinet. But while shadow ministers are known to be divided among themselves what was surprising about yesterday's NEC motion was that it provoked no vote, according to Labour Party officers.

The statement condemning the Soviet invasion included the suggestion of Mr Frank Allaun, the left-wing MP for Salford, East, the balancer "as we condemned US intervention in Vietnam and British intervention in S. Africa, again without a vote. Evidently the Wilson gov-

Anger over Callaghan support for men's bar

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, has incensed Labour Party supporters in his Cardiff, South-east constituency by his apparent backing for a men-only rule in the bar of a Labour club in the city.

Some are also angry that Lord Brooks, constituency chairman, has apologized to the club for the "inexcusable actions" of some party members.

Roath Ward Labour Party discovered that women members were barred from using a bar at Roath Labour Club, where they have met for many years. After a meeting at the club, during which they passed a resolution to boycott the premises until the management committee changed its policy, about six women and their supporters entered the bar and ordered drinks.

What happened then is hotly disputed, the women declaring that they were manhandled and humiliated and the men alleging that the women behaved like a gaggle of geese.

Dr Catherine Bole, a lecturer at University College, Cardiff, said: "As I was buying a round I was manhandled and shouted at by an official. He tried to wrest the drink from my hand. Men in the bar became belligerent and insisted that we leave."

Dr Belsey, who has been nominated as chairman of Mr Callaghan's constituency committee, added: "Labour is supposed to be leading the fight against discrimination."

Her colleague, Dr Dinah Westmorland, said: "We were manhandled and we threatened to call the police."

When the constituency general management committee met, it considered a letter from the club containing the odd charge that the women had behaved in "an uncouth and ungentlemanly manner."

One man who attended the meeting said: "We were upset when Mr Callaghan spoke in support of the club's action."

Club officials were unrepentant yesterday. Mr Colin Facey, vice-chairman, said: "The women called us chauvinist pigs."

He pointed out that when Mr Callaghan and his wife visited the club, the former Prime Minister joined the men for a drink while Mrs Callaghan talked to the women in the concert room.

Mr Robert Foley, club chairman, said the protesters were "a lunatic fringe."

Tory MP is seriously ill

Mr Maurice Macmillan (59), Conservative MP for Farnham, is seriously ill in the intensive care unit of the Kent and Sussex Hospital, Tunbridge Wells.

He was taken there on Monday suffering from a severe bronchial attack from Birch Grove, near Havant, Heath, the home of his father, the former Prime Minister, Mr Harold Macmillan.

Kidnap isle raid

Castigli, Sardinia, Jan 23.—The police arrested 16 shepherds and shopkeepers early today in a stamp out kidnapping in Sardinia.

Gold moves in erratic fashion

Gold moved erratically on the bullion markets falling \$100 to \$500 an ounce at one point and finally settling at \$700 an ounce, a rise of \$10 on the day. Dealing was so hectic that the London fixings were delayed. No one appeared to know where the price was going next. In Zurich a wave of selling affected metal in the morning and the price plummeted. Swiss dealers attributed a loss of confidence in gold to rumours that the deposed Shah of Iran had been arrested in Panama.

Israel leaves key area

Israel has returned to Egypt the largest and most strategic Sinai desert sector so far relinquished. At a ceremony designed to show its military power, Israel finished withdrawal from two-thirds of the conquered territory. Before the ceremony, Israeli demolition squads had destroyed surveillance and command facilities in the mountains which Egypt, to the disgust of many senior Israeli officers, will regain.

Zanu candidate shot

Rhodesian police are searching for gunmen who murdered Mr Oliver Saunyama, an election candidate of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu party. Mr Saunyama was shot by two men as he was leaving his home. A party official said he was shocked and mystified by his murder. He was not a leading or controversial figure in the party.

Leader page, 15
Letters: On Civil Defence, from Mr Tony Kerpel, and other; on boycotting the Olympics, from Mr Malcolm Frost.
Leading articles: Sakharov; Budget.

Features, pages 9, 14
Ronald Burt on the birth of a Labour idea; Bernard Levin column; The Times Cook.
Books, page 12
Reviews of The State of the Language, an examination of what

Sim Fein leader arrested after bomber is buried

Police in Ulster arrested several people, including Mr Gerry Adams, vice-president of Sinn Féin, yesterday as the Provisional IRA bomber who died in a premature explosion in a train last Thursday was buried. A volley of pistol shots was fired over the coffin of Kevin Delany at the graveside but clergy had refused to accept his funeral in church.

Bill on jury vetting

A private member's Bill to make jury vetting illegal and to improve the rights of jurors is to be introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Melchett. Its aim is to give the subject a full public airing and to persuade the Commons to legislate on it in the next session.

Reports suppressed

The Labour Party national executive decided yesterday not to publish reports prepared by Lord Underhill on Trotskyist infiltration of local party organizations. A letter from Lord Underhill last night updated report on infiltration sent to Mr Ron Hayward, the general secretary, recently were not considered by the executive meeting.

"Spy in the cab": More than 100,000 lorry drivers decide not to take industrial action to prevent fitting of tachographs.

Abortion statement: All Roman Catholic dioceses in England, Wales and Scotland affirm support for new Bill.

Bangkok: Freed British nurse hopes to be home by the weekend.

Swelling chorus of world disapproval over exile

From David Cross
Washington, Jan 23

When details of Dr Sakharov's exile became clear last night, Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, made a personal protest to Mr Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador in Washington.

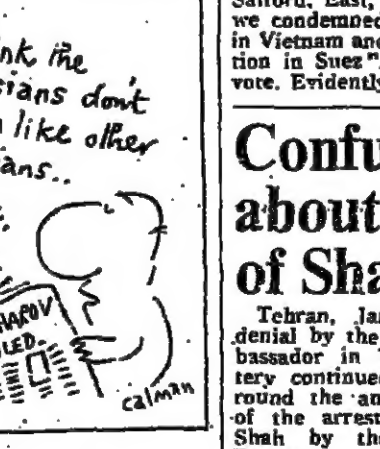
A statement issued by the State Department said: "All those who value freedom will deplore this official act of repression against a man who has struggled valiantly for human rights in the Soviet Union."

added: "Words cannot add to the moral grandeur of Dr Sakharov's enormous and continuing contribution to the cause of human rights in the USSR and around the world."

The Nobel Peace Prize winner's fate was a "cause of deepest concern for all free societies."

State Department officials are recalling the personal interest, which President Carter has always taken in Dr Sakharov's efforts to improve human rights in the Soviet Union. Soon after he took office in 1977, Mr Carter endorsed a statement issued by the State Department which expressed the Administration's "admiration" for Dr Sakharov "as an outspoken champion of human rights in the Soviet Union."

Concern in Europe: France, West Germany, Italy and Spain added their voices to the swelling chorus of protest.



Confusion about arrest of Shah

Tehran, Jan 23.—Despite a denial by the Panamanian Ambassador in Washington, mystery continued tonight to surround the announcement here of the arrest of the deposed Shah by the authorities in Panama.

The report came from the Iranian news agency Pars, which reported a personal telephone call from President Ayatollah Khomeini to Mr Sadeq Oqobzadeh, the Iranian Foreign Minister, who is a candidate for the presidency.

When a Rovo spokesman said he knew nothing of the arrest, the American State Department refused to comment. The Iranian Foreign Ministry confirmed the report, however.

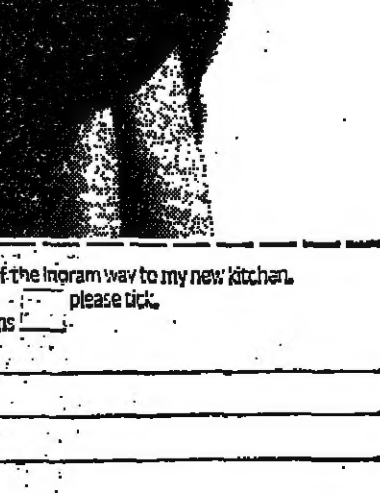
In Washington, Señor Carlos López Guevara, the Ambassador of Panama, said the Shah was "absolutely free in his movements" and has enjoyed here since December 15 the right of asylum accorded to him by the Panamanian Government. His Government remained silent, except to say it would "for the time being give no information regarding a claimed detention of the Shah of Iran."

The Tehran evening newspaper Kayhan reported that President Rovo had told Mr Oqobzadeh in their telephone conversation that "he was waiting for documents to be sent by Iran to the Panamanian Government to support the request for the Shah's extradition," and that "the Shah is under the control of the Panamanian forces of order."

Pars said tonight Mr Oqobzadeh had repeated that President Rovo had assured him that the Shah was detained. No reply: In Panama City, telephone calls to the island of Contadora, where the Shah has been living since his arrival in Panama, are either ignored or answered with the statement: "No one of the Shah's party is in."—Agence France-Presse and Reuters.

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HOME NEWS

Plans for alternative venues for games not practicable, British Olympic chairman states

By Michael Hatfield

The Government's drive, at home and abroad, to get support for alternative sites for the Olympic Games was seen last night to be meeting with a disappointing response.

Sir Denis Howell, chairman of the British Olympic Association, who yesterday received a letter from Mrs Margaret Thatcher, said last night that the proposal was not practicable. "If the games do not take place in Moscow then that is it, they cannot be arranged anywhere else," he said.

Mr Thatcher, asked Sir Denis if he would ask the British Olympic Association to approach the International Olympic Committee, said that the Government was prepared to play a full part in supporting arrangements in this country for those parts of the games that might be held here.

The British Olympic Association is not due to hold its next meeting until March, but Sir Denis said he would be communicating the Prime Minister's letter to them. Though he could not forecast the opinion of individual members of the BOA, his own view was that an alternative venue was impossible.

Sir Denis said he was hoping to get a response within a week, because he flies to Mexico a week on Saturday and then goes to the Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, in the United States.

Meanwhile, the division of opinion among politicians over the Olympic Games are expected to be voiced in the Commons today. It was clear last night, for example, that there is a whole range of views in the Shadow Cabinet and among Labour backbenchers.

Shadow ministers are divided over the issue, as was evident after a meeting of the Shadow Cabinet last night. There are some who are in favour of a boycott of the games, though they remain in a minority.

The view of Mr James Callaghan, leader of the party, is that unilateral action on a boycott would be counter-productive because it would not get general international support and the only country to gain would be the Soviet Union.

There is also a division of opinion in the party's national executive committee.

Mr Neil Kinnock, MP for Beccles and the spokesman on education, who is not a member of the Shadow Cabinet, said at an NEC meeting yesterday that he had always been against the games being held in Moscow. But an amendment to strike out a phrase in a statement on Afghanistan which stated: "We do not support those who advocate a boycott of the Olympic Games," was defeated by 15 votes to seven.

Mr Denis Howell, the Minister for Sport in the last Labour administration, said he believed that the games should be held in Moscow, but there was no reason why athletes as individuals should take part in the pre-Olympic jamboree, such as the parade around the stadium, Washington: President Carter's appeal to American athletes to stay away from the games in Moscow while Russian troops remain in Afghanistan is, not surprisingly, causing considerable concern for the United States Olympic Committee (David Cross writes).

But to judge from the testimony of Mr Robert Kane, its president, before a full session of the House of Representatives yesterday, it is having some difficulty in making up its mind how it should react to the appeal.

In answer to questions from members of Congress, most of whom back the President fully, Mr Kane said that he was opposed to an immediate American boycott of the games, principally because no other national Olympic committee appeared to favour such a move for its own team.

The absence of an American team from Moscow might be viewed as a propaganda victory by Moscow if other western teams still attended the games, he suggested.

Letters, page 15



Lord Melchett: "Rights are being eroded."

Bill aims to abolish jury vetting

By Annabel Ferriman

Lord Melchett is to introduce a private members' Bill in the House of Lords to abolish jury vetting and to improve the rights of jurors.

The Bill's aim is to give the subject a thorough public airing and to generate enough support for it to persuade the House of Commons to legislate on the subject in the next session.

The Bill would make it illegal to investigate the background of people on jury panels and would lay down that jurors should be told of their rights to take notes, ask questions of the judge and ask questions of the witnesses.

Lord Melchett, a minister in the last Labour government, said last night: "It is my feeling that the rights of jurors are being eroded in a number of ways. One property qualification for jurors has been abolished, there have been several limitations introduced to the principle of a man being tried by 12 of his peers."

The number of challenges that defence counsel could make to a juror had been limited, majority verdicts introduced and the number of offences for which a defendant could elect to be tried by jury reduced.

He hoped that when he introduced his Bill Lord Callaghan, the Lord Chancellor, would have the opportunity of stating the Government's attitude to the question of jury vetting.

Lord Melchett is to be chairman of a meeting on the subject at the Conway Hall, central London, next Monday. Speakers will be Lord Hutchinson of Lillingston, QC, Mr E. T. Thompson, the historian, Mr Alfred Dubs, Labour MP for Warrington, and Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties.

Lord Melchett said last night that he would take note of what was said at the meeting in considering what changes to make to his Bill, which was already substantially drafted.

Labour MPs are angered by decision of their party executive

Report on Trotskyists not to be published

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Labour MPs demanding publication of reports prepared by Lord Underhill, when national agent of the party, on Trotskyist infiltration of local party organizations, were angered yesterday by the decision of the party national executive not to publish.

What is more, although Mr James Callaghan the party leader, has repeatedly urged the executive to publish all the documents it has in its possession, a letter from Lord Underhill, an up-to-date report on infiltration which he sent recently to Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the party, was not considered yesterday.

Mr Hayward said after the meeting that he had been "rapped over the knuckles" by members of the executive for bringing Lord Underhill's letter before them.

"They made it clear that I

ought not to depart from the usual procedure, which is not to bring letters from individual members of the party, whoever they are, direct to the executive; they should go to the appropriate committee," Mr Hayward said.

On a motion by Mr Wedgwood Benn, the executive endorsed again a report approved by the 1977 annual party conference on Trotskyist "infiltration" prepared by Lord Underhill.

Then they went on to discuss a recommendation from the Trotskyist infiltration committee that they should reject a request for publication of the report and 10 documents on which it was based.

Michael Foot, the deputy leader, proposed that this recommendation be referred back. He thought the committee should have another look at the material and see whether it should not be made

available at Transport House to the press.

Mr Callaghan said he had also received some documents. He had read some of them and "they were so turgid, they were unbelievable".

Mr Benn declared himself against expelling anyone from the party. He quoted from a newspaper report alleging that Mr Roy Jenkins had discussed forming a centre party with certain Labour MPs. "Are we going to inquire who they were?" he asked. "I hope not."

By this time the debate on Trotskyist infiltration had spread over to another decision of the organization committee that had come up for endorsement by the main committee.

That was to confirm the decision of the Oxford Labour Party to expel from membership Mr Edward Heslin, chairman of the Transport and General Workers' Union bookshop branch at Oxford for sup-

porting The Workers' Socialist League.

The reference back was lost by 14 votes to 12.

The committee decided by 14 votes to 8 not to endorse the expulsion of Mr Heslin, but to refer it back to the organization committee for re-examination.

Last night, Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour MP for Hillingdon, Hayes and Harlington, who had asked for publication of all reports about Trotskyist infiltration, said the decision on Mr Heslin was symptomatic of the left-dominated NEC's encouragement of revolutionary groups.

Michael Hatfield writes: Commenting on the NEC decisions, the Campaign for a Labour Victory issued a statement last night saying: "Neither Jim Callaghan nor David Basset (general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union) can regard today's decisions as other than a slap in the face."

Boycott wrong, Alan Pascoe says

By Ian Bradley

Alan Pascoe, an Olympic silver medalist and former captain of the British athletics team, said last night that he thought British athletes should go to Moscow for the 1980 Olympic Games.

"No one wants to minimize the seriousness of the situation in Afghanistan, but the Government is responding in completely the wrong way in calling on athletes to boycott the games. I really do not think sport should be the spearhead of our response to the Russians," he said.

Mr Pascoe, who has taken part in three Olympic Games, said that he had backed a number of British athletes due to take part in this summer's games and they all intended to go to Moscow if the event was still on.

He said that among those he had spoken to were Mark Taylor, the cricketer, and Peter De Kromer, the javelin thrower. He said that the only athlete who had been quoted as being in favour of a boycott was Christopher Stewart, the number 10 marathon runner.

Mr Pascoe said that the fact that so few competitors had



Alan Pascoe: "Sport should not be the spearhead of our response."

a decision of conscience like this. There is only one thing an athlete is interested in and that is competing and performing."

Mr Pascoe said that he thought most British athletes would also object to direct government intervention.

"We might have appreciated it six years ago if the Government had said that Moscow was not a suitable venue. That was the decision for politicians and administrators to make, not for athletes."

Now I do not think we are in a position to pull out. "Under normal circumstances athletes would prefer certain venues to others, but they live with the thought that certain countries are not as attractive as others."

"So far Britain's total response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is to say that we are not going to send a few kids to Moscow. I think that is the wrong response. The situation is far more serious than that and it is ridiculous to say 'we are not going to play ball with you'."

Mr Jody Patching, secretary of the Australian Olympic Federation, said yesterday that Australian athletes would continue training for this year's Olympics.

Sinn Fein leader arrested after bomber's funeral

From Our Own Correspondent

Belfast

The bomber, Kevin Delaney, aged 26, came from the Catholic district of Ballymurphy, in west Belfast. He died with a Nigerian-born accountant who had lived in the province for 14 years, and a student, aged 17. Nearly two columns of notices appeared in the Catholic Irish News yesterday in memory of the volunteer from B Company, 2nd Battalion, Belfast Brigade, IRA. He left a wife and children.

The police in Ulster yesterday arrested several people and promised that those "who broke the law will be brought to justice". Six people were still in custody last night, including Mr Gerry Adams, vice-president of Sinn Fein, who was released only a few weeks ago after being detained without charge under the emergency powers provisions.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary said: "A considerable number of soldiers and police officers, both seen and unseen, were on duty in connection with today's events and the results will be backed up with further action."

Paisley party still holding floor

From Christopher Thomas

Belfast

The politically explosive issue of power-sharing between Ulster's two main communities now overhangs the national conference on devolved government, which yesterday ended its final session this week.

The Democratic Unionists, had the conference in effect to themselves, as the Social Democratic and Labour Party and the non-sectarian Alliance Party reserved their positions until the final question of the role of the Catholic minority is raised, probably on Monday or Tuesday.

It is typically taciturn statement, so delicately phrased that it disclosed nothing of the true nature of the conference, the Northern Ireland Office said the SDLP "has indicated that their view would be conditional on consideration of subsequent items on the agenda, took no part in the discussion."

It was the second day of meaningful talks on Ulster's political future after four previous sessions that ranged over the issues that could be included on the agenda. The subjects discussed were: whether an elected body under devolved government should have legislative and executive powers, or executive powers only; what should be the method of election to such a body.

As to the method of election, the SDLP and the Alliance Party would favour proportional representation, which applies in Northern Ireland in all but the Westminster elections. All that the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, would say was that he rejected the power-sharing arrangements as under the old executive system, but he clearly does not rule out some form of special arrangement to protect the Catholics.

Indeed, Mr Paisley's party has drawn up its proposals on how the Catholics might be included in a new administration in Ulster.

The constitutional talks resumed on Monday. Mr Paisley

emphasized after yesterday's session that the conference would continue until all items had been covered.

Mr Haughey accused: Mr Charles Haughey, Irish Prime Minister, was last night accused of adopting a "shameful" attitude towards an alleged IRA takeover of a town last week during a veteran republican's funeral (the Press Association reports).

The criticism, from Mr Paddy Harte, the Fine Gael opposition party's spokesman on security, concerned the activities of republican IRA supporters at the funeral in Tralee, Co. Kerry, of Mr John Joe Sheehy.

An official police report to Mr Haughey this week denied reports that the IRA had taken control of traffic in Tralee during the funeral. But local journalists insist that known members of the IRA were seen directing vehicles on some streets. Mr Harte said: "I call on Mr Haughey unambiguously to state his position in the clearest terms possible."

Two arrests were made at the plant as pickets tried to prevent the movement of supplies.

At Gwernon, near Swansea, a policeman was injured by a stone allegedly to have been thrown by a picket blocking a steel stockholding company but the men claimed the missile could have been thrown up by the wheels of a lorry.

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Rail union in Wales to stop trains

From Frances Gibb

Corby

One hundred and fifty steelworkers stopped providing safety cover at the Corby plant yesterday. The men, members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, were told to stop work from 6 am in an attempt to force the remaining 200 workers at the plant out on strike.

Mr Archie Kirkwood, a divisional organizer of the National Union of Railwaysmen, said the national executive of his union had decided to call out more than 7,500 members. The action will affect British Rail's inter-city services and carry the impact of the strike beyond the principality.

The strike, which has the "sympathetic" acknowledgement of the British TUC, is a protest against the British Steel Corporation's plans drastically to reduce steelmaking and to close the Port Talbot and Llanwern plants.

More than 20 unions affiliated to the Wales TUC have indicated they will support an all-out stoppage from March 10 unless they are placated by a more militant lead from Congress House in London.

There was continued trouble as the picket line in the South Wales yesterday and two more men were arrested when police scuffled with pickets outside Cashmore's steel stockholding yard at Risca, in Gwent, as eight lorries left the plant.

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Strike costs corporation £16m a week

By Peter Hill

Industrial Editor

The strike by steelworkers employed by the British Steel Corporation, now in its fourth week, is costing the corporation about £16m a week.

Before the strike began on January 2 the corporation, which lost £309m in the last financial year, forecast that after a half-year loss of £146m, losses in the second half of this financial year would exceed those recorded over the first six months.

The scale of the direct cost of the strike was disclosed yesterday to a select committee of MPs by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, when he gave evidence on the work of the department.

He said: "We have been given the impression that the direct cost to BSC is £10m a week. But we cannot judge the loss of customers and loss of markets, which is of course far more serious in the long-term for steelworkers."

But the £10m is in addition to the £1m a day losses which the corporation was suffering before the strike because of the collapse of demand and the high cost of United Kingdom steel relative to the price of European. Losses for the full year on that basis could be well over £350m if the strike continues.

Deep concern over Welsh economy

Continued from page 1

to partially close the steelworks at Port Talbot and Llanwern. Railwaysmen, miners, transport workers, and many others are expected to join the stoppage, which the Wales TUC has threatened to turn into an all-out strike in six weeks. The general council is "deeply concerned" about the prospects for all parts of the South Wales economy if the twin issues of steel closures and coal imports are not resolved soon.

TUC leaders have asked to see Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, the Chancellor, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, and Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, to talk about "the financial problems affecting the nationalized industries, with special reference to the financial basis of BSC's operations." They will put before ministers a statement endorsed by the general council yesterday that if a reasonable accommodation over

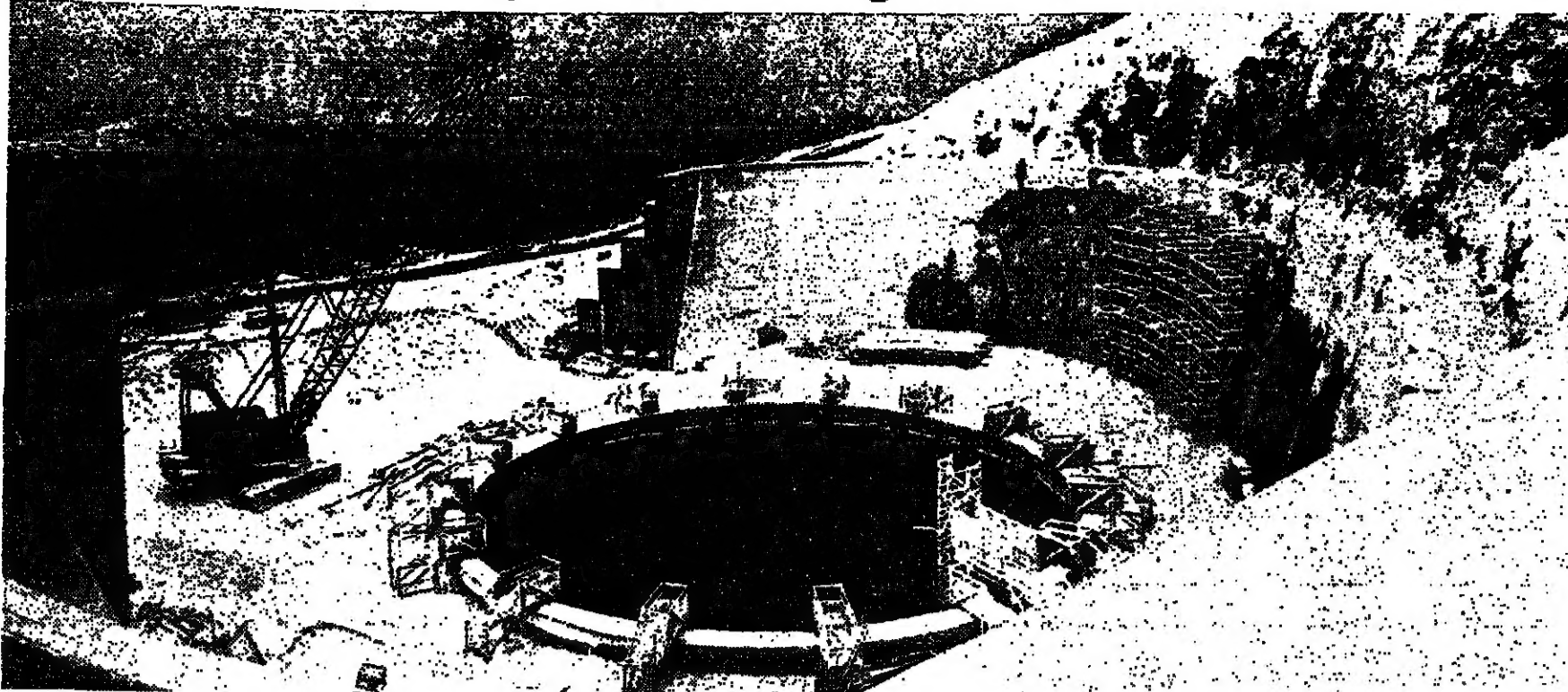
the future of the threatened plants is not reached "the most serious industrial consequences would follow."

The risk of drifting into an unwanted general strike was brought up by Mr Frank Chapple, the electricians' leader, who is chairman of the TUC National Industries Committee. It led to an inconclusive discussion, but several general council members said afterwards that majority opinion appeared to favour a militant response if the Government rejected the new overtures from the TUC.

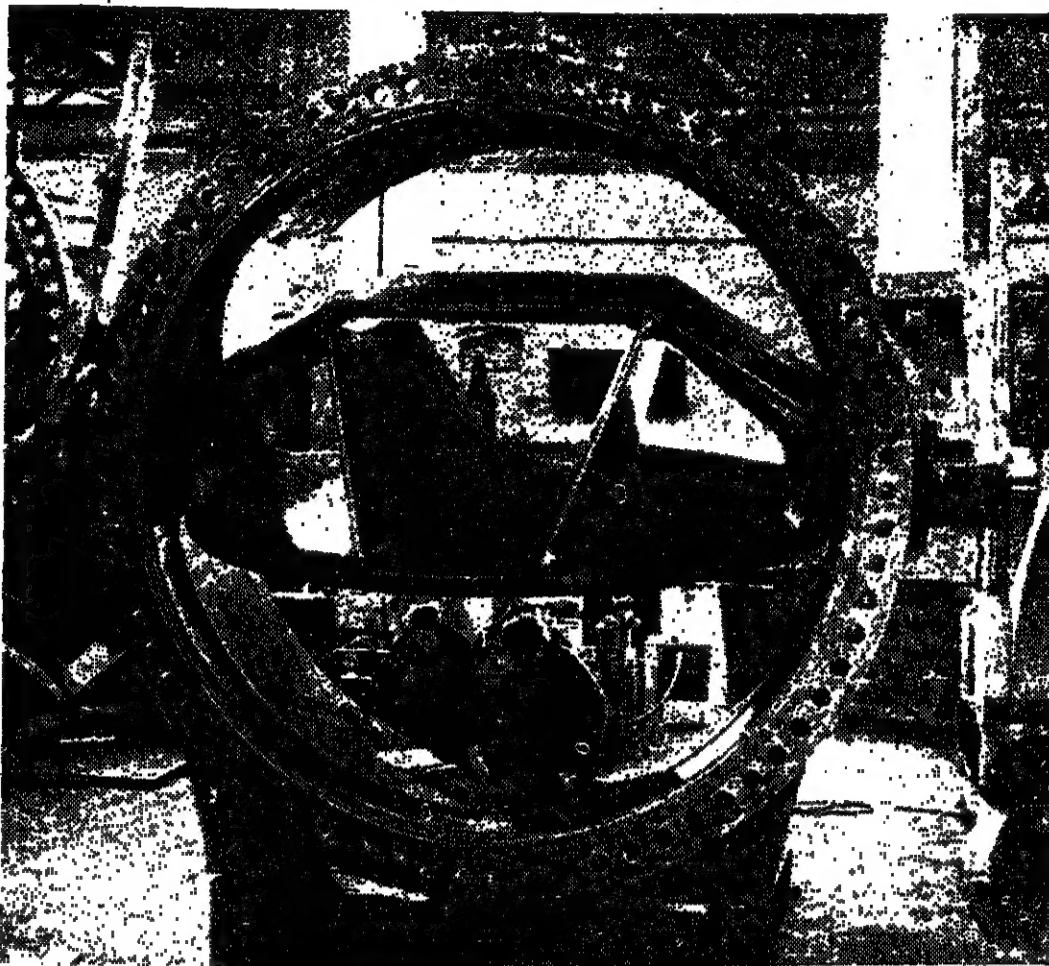
Ministers will

HOME NEWS

Dinorwic: Where power will surge from a mountain's heart



The surge pond at the top of a vertical shaft which connects the low pressure tunnel from Marchlyn Mawr Lake, near the summit of the mountain, with the high pressure tunnels leading to the machines in the power station.



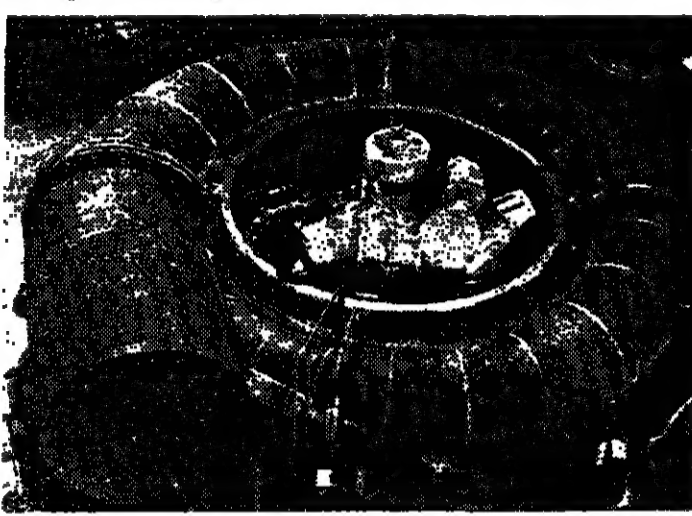
Above: Final assembly of one of the valves for Dinorwic power station. Right: The spiral casing of one of the six pump-turbines. The inlet diameter is 2.3 metres.

Emergency supply: Deep inside Eiddyr Mountain, close by dark and snow-capped Snowdon, three million tons of slate and granite have been extracted to form caverns to house Europe's largest pumped storage power station.

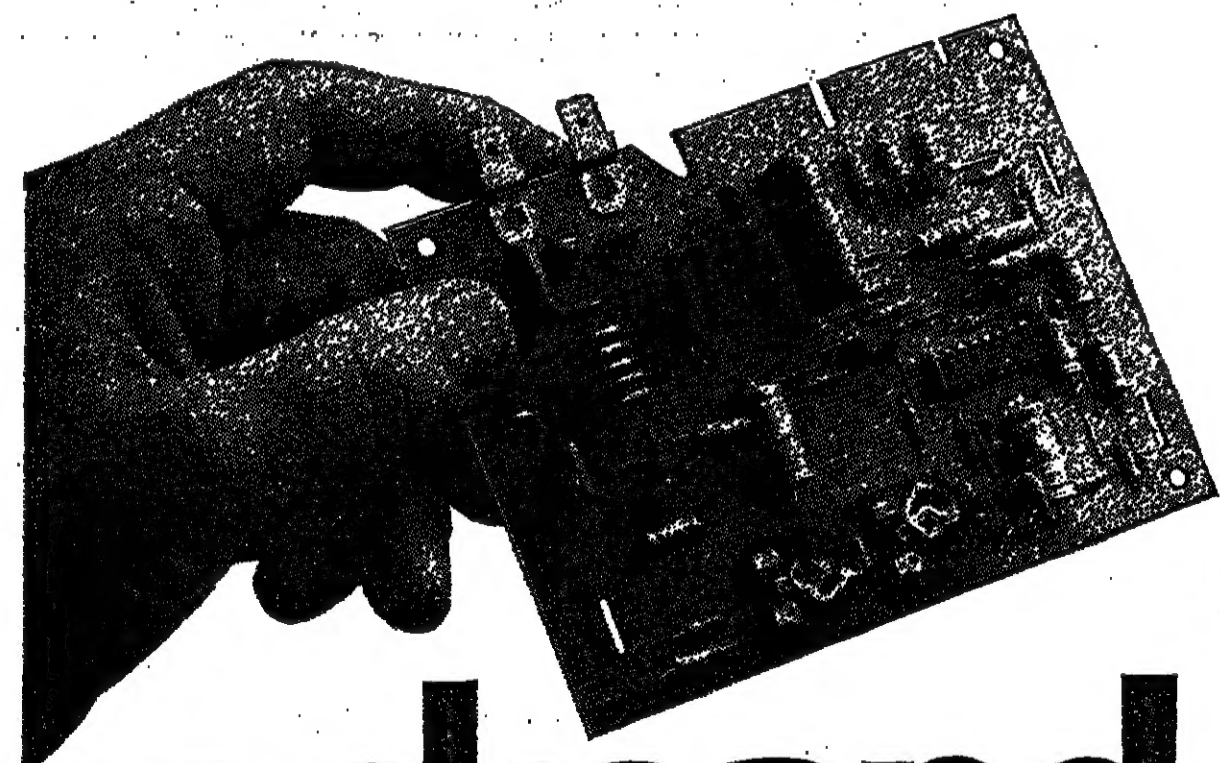
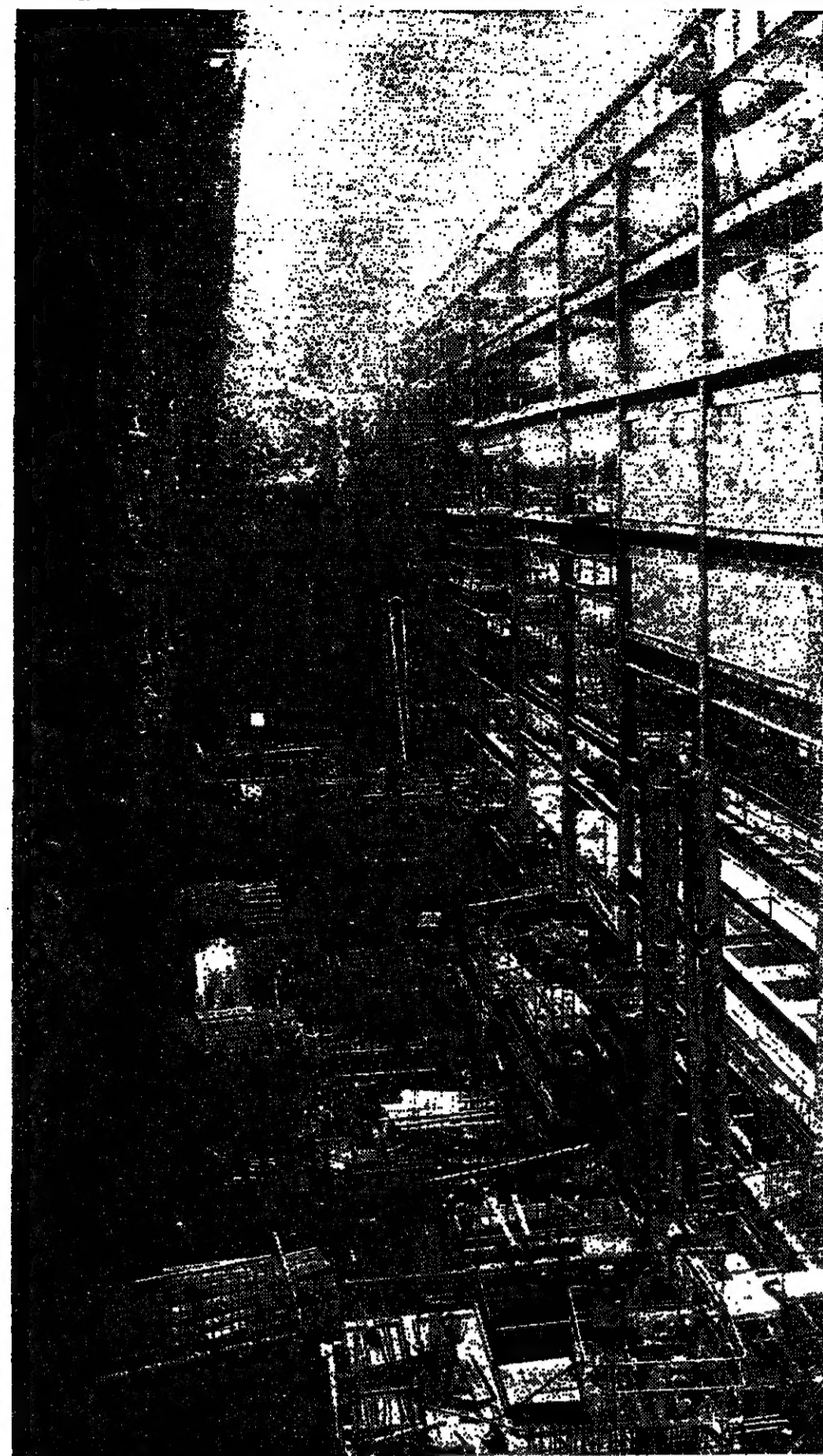
When it becomes operational in three years time, the station at Dinorwic, in Gwynedd, will provide a valuable emergency supply.

Should the Central Electricity Generating Board lose the power from two of its 660 MW turbo-generators at the same time, Dinorwic could be brought in to reach the equivalent output in

ten seconds. Even if it were never called upon to operate, it would save much money—represented by the extra cost of keeping some power stations operating as spinning reserves. When electricity is required, water from Marchlyn Mawr Lake will be released to tumble through the turbines to Llyn Peris, 1,640 feet below. At the end of the cycle, off-peak cheap-rate electricity will be fed to the generators, which will operate as motors, and the turbines used to pump water back up to Marchlyn Mawr. Photographs above and right by Dennis Risley; below and left, courtesy of Markham and Company.



Steelwork being erected in the machine hall inside the mountain where the generator-motors and pump-turbines will be installed. The ends of three of the high pressure tunnels can be seen at the foot of the rough-hewn rock wall on the left.



It'll wash your socks and dry your shirt.

This slim panel of Mullard components makes some of the latest washing machines tick.

It is a sophisticated electronic motor speed control, with a micro-circuit at the centre, and is an enormous advance in two ways.

Firstly, it makes washing machines a lot less complicated because—and you may find this a surprise—it replaces an entire heavy gearbox of wheels and cogs, standard parts at one time.

And you get a much better wash. With far greater, electronic, control over the acceleration and speed of the drum, your clothes tumble freely for better soap penetration, and form a single

evenly-distributed layer for much more effective spinning.

But this is not all. The latest temperature sensors are Mullard components as well, with programming and electronic timing systems soon to come—and there are other, energy-saving applications on the cards.

Tumble driers which heat your clothes not the air and switch off as soon as they're dry, for example.

Mullard are the largest producers of electronic components in this country and, right across the board, industry comes to us for some of the most advanced components technology available in the world today.

We, in return, are only too happy to co-operate fully and closely.

And that's a combined effort to keep things turning smoothly.



Mullard

A vital component in industry.



HOME NEWS

Catholic bishops call for sweeping opposition to abortion

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Roman Catholic Church's opposition to abortion, and its campaign in support of the Abortion Amendment Bill, is stated more forcibly than ever today in an unprecedented statement issued on behalf of all the Roman Catholic diocesan bishops of England, Wales, and Scotland.

The statement presents Roman Catholic concern on the church's sensitivity on human rights in general, describing unborn children as "the weakest, totally silent, minority group" in the community.

Normally the bishops of England and Wales act independently of their colleagues in Scotland, belonging to two separate episcopal conferences, and the publication of a joint statement is evidence of their determination to apply as much public pressure as possible.

At the time of the passing of the Act liberalizing abortion law in 1967, the body of Roman Catholic bishops deliberately abstained in the anti-abortion campaign, leaving it to lay Roman Catholics to campaign in public.

In a document about 4,500 words long, the bishops set out the human rights case against abortion, and argue that society must make provision to support mothers who bear children in difficult circumstances. The resort to abortion is a "massive and growing privatization" of human life by the community, it says.

The bishops say that their views on abortion are consistent with the whole Christian teaching on the right of the innocent to life.

The bishops state that there are more than 140,000 registered abortions a year and describe unborn children as "a legally disadvantaged class". Each such new life is a "human being with potential" and the bishops say the Abortion Act, 1967, departs from a basic tradition of law, that the innocent and weak, as much as the powerful and healthy, are entitled to equal protection.

The law in effect debarred or deterred some talented and devoted doctors, who held beliefs about the rights of the innocent to live, from pursuing obstetrics and gynaecology and other medical fields possibly involving abortion.

The statement also examines the difficulties that can arise over the possibility of the birth of a handicapped child, of a danger to the mother's life, and conception after rape.

But the bishops say: "The vast majority of abortions carried out in Great Britain represent a massive and growing trivialization of human life, an increasing acceptance of the practice of killing on demand".

The House of Commons is due to debate next month the Abortion Amendment Bill promoted by Mr John Corrie, Conservative MP for Ayrshire, North and Bute, which its opponents claim would in effect negate the 1967 Act.

Meter count reversed by device in black box

From Our Correspondent

Serious crime squads throughout Britain are searching for the inventor and manufacturer of a black box which contains a device that can reverse electricity meter readings, it was disclosed at Stockport Magistrates' Court, Greater Manchester, yesterday. It could cost electricity boards millions of pounds from altered meters.

Eric Barber, aged 45, a glass merchant, of Oakley Farm, Threapthurst Lane, High Lane, near Stockport, was fined £500 with £20 costs. He pleaded guilty to "securing the remission in part of an existing liability to make a payment of £130.83 to the North West Electricity Board".

The magistrates ordered the confiscation of what Mr Robert Currie, for the prosecution, called "an extremely sophisticated device". He said that when it was fitted to the main meter it had the effect of reversing the reading.

It was discovered when an electricity board employee went to the defendant's home a fortnight ago. The device was not in court because it was, now with experts.

He said it reversed the reading by 11 kilowatts an hour and added: "In effect, it means that if you run 11 single bar electric fires for an hour there would be a nil reading".

Mr Peter O'Banion, for the electricity board, said afterwards: "Meter 'fiddling' in various ways is costing Norweb alone £2m a year".

MP concerned at allegations about control by drugs 'Surprise' over sedated prisoners

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Home Office figures show that on June 18 last 42 of 54 women in Cookham Wood prison (77.7 per cent) were on night sedatives, although the figure was down to 60 per cent on November 22.

"This is a surprisingly high figure", Mr David Taylor, deputy director of the Office of Health Economics said yesterday. "He would be surprised if the comparable figure for women in the population at large was more than 5 per cent on any one night and he thought 1 or 2 per cent a possibility."

The office is financed by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry.

The figures emerged in a battery of answers to parliamentary questions given to Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Orkney.

He said yesterday: "This is the first time we have had any release of the figures of prescriptions of drugs in any category in prison."

Welcoming the Home Office's more open approach, he said: "My concern comes from the allegations that drugs are used in prisons to control prisoners." It would perhaps be possible to dispel some of the wilder accusations.

Other parliamentary answers disclosed that on November 22, 12 of 174 women detained at Risley Remand Centre were on night sedatives, as were 14 of 183 prisoners at Styal.

Cookham Wood is a training prison, opened in July, 1978, which receives all categories of sentenced prisoners with less than 12 months of their sentences left to serve. Although 228 of 394 women in Holloway Prison received night sedatives on November 22, that has been recognized as an establishment where medication is likely to be high because of the nature of its population.

The Cookham Wood total comes as a surprise because the prison is usually portrayed in a different light.

Mr Kilroy-Silk's latest figures about the prison come in a letter from Lord Belstead, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office. It says that the reason for the fall in numbers of women receiving night sedatives between June and November was that the medical officer decided fewer needed them.

A breakdown of the figures for November 22 shows that eight of the women began medication on the day of arrival, a further 11 within one day, one more within two days, and another two within three days. Their ages ranged from 18 to 61 years. However, not all the women necessarily went to surgery to take the sedatives.

One reason for the high figure may, in fact, be that prison is a place where some would be naturally restless anyway. Mr Taylor pointed out that a large number of women are admitted to prison because the National Health Service is reluctant to take them. In prison people have no access to alcohol used as a "night-cap".

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EEC money sought for inland waterways

By John Young

Planning Reporter

Plans were disclosed yesterday to seek money from the EEC for the maintenance and improvement of Britain's neglected inland waterways.

Mr Richard Cottrell, Conservative member of the European Parliament for Bristol, said he thought there was an excellent chance of funds being made available through the proposed common transport infrastructure policy.

Although this year's allocation has been delayed by the European Parliament's rejection of the Commission's budget, the policy is intended to equalize payments to transport operators in much the same way as the common agricultural policy does for farmers.

Mr Cottrell said he intended to press the case for waterways on the grounds of energy conservation, and also because with improvements they could provide a direct freight link by barge between Britain and the Continent.

At a meeting at the House of Commons yesterday the Canals and Navigations Alliance (CANAL), which primarily represents leisure boating interests, launched a campaign for increased Government backing.

Mr Anthony Durant, Conservative MP for Reading, North, and chairman of the parliamentary inland waterways group, said he hoped to obtain support from more than 300 of his fellow MPs with constituency interests.

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Ferry war puts travel agents all at sea

By Robin Young

Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Travel agents are concerned that the public are becoming hopelessly confused by conflicting claims in the price war between ferry companies on the short sea routes to France.

In many cases the agents do not understand the price changes and ticketing.

Three travel agents I approached for the price of a family crossing with a car on specified Sealink sailings in summer all calculated the cost wrongly. None of them correctly identified the cheapest possible crossing to Boulogne or Calais on a particular day.

Sealink are in the process of circulating travel agents with a reprinted page to replace the schedule of rates and fares in their brochure.

Sealink have also announced discounts for early payment originally £10 off a return ticket for July or August paid for by the end of January, to be now £15 off if paid before the end of February.

Comparison of fares is complicated because there are differences according to the type of car, the number and age of passengers, and both the date and time of crossings.

A spokesman for the Association of British Travel Agents said: "We are concerned that the fares are becoming so complicated."

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Two convicted over shooting party bill

William Grosvenor, aged 37, the Duke of Westminster's cousin, was given a 12-month suspended prison sentence and fined £1,000 at the Central Criminal Court yesterday after changing his plea to guilty to a plot to defraud the Inland Revenue.

He admitted helping to hide the cost of a champagne and whisky grouse shooting party at Glenfiddich in otherwise genuine, tax deductible bills.

The bills were sent to a property company, which was losing money, and run by Peter Jones, Mr Jones, of Gaddesden Road, Great Gaddesden, Hertfordshire, also received a 12-month suspended sentence and was fined £1,000 after changing his plea to guilty to his part in the conspiracy to defraud the Inland Revenue.

Both men were ordered to pay £500 towards the cost of the prosecution.

Judge Marnan, QC, told both men that by building the cost of the shoot in advertising bills they had contrived that someone else would pay.

Mr Robin Simpson, QC, for the defence of Mr Grosvenor, of the Old Rectory, Evershot, Dorset, said that anyone who has read newspaper publicity about the case beforehand "might be forgiven for thinking that he was a very wealthy man in his own right. Nothing could be farther from the truth."

"He is not the fortunate recipient of trust moneys or a future beneficiary under any will. The money he has, and every penny he has, he has earned."

The judge ordered that 16 other charges of false accounting and furnishing false information should remain on file. Both men denied all those charges.

The judge directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty on a charge Mr Grosvenor had denied of making a false statement to the Revenue with intent to defraud.

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PARLIAMENT, January 23, 1980

European Community threatened by French tactics on UK lamb supplies

House of Commons

The EEC Commission is now considering what further legal action can be taken against France because of its continued refusal to allow British lamb into France. Mr. Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said in a statement about the recent meeting of agricultural ministers.

Mr. Walker (Worcester, C) said: "I strongly objected to the fact that the French Government continued to disregard both the Treaty and the findings of the European Court."

The Italian Presidency and the Commission pointed out the damage that this was doing to the Community and urged the French Government to comply with the decisions of the European Court so that progress on a permanent sheepmeat regime could be made in a tolerable climate.

The French Minister was asked to confer with the Commissioner on legal interim measures that would enable the French Government to comply immediately with the Court's decision. After discussions with the Commissioner, the French Government was unwilling to pursue such measures that were available to them.

The French pressed for a common measure which would include intervention. I pointed out that seven member states had opposed intervention and that we remained totally opposed to any intervention within a sheepmeat regime.

At the end of the discussion the Italian Presidency expressed his regret that the French Government was unwilling to agree to comply with the law and stated it was now the Commissioner's duty to take every action available to safeguard the Treaty.

The Commissioner informed me of the further legal action being taken against the French and I presume that with the instruction of the Presidency and the general views of the Council the Commission will seek an interim injunction from the European Court against the French illegal actions.

Mr. Roy Mason, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Barnes, Lab), said: "The French tactics on sheepmeat must not be allowed to continue. The European Court's decision until they can get a favourable sheepmeat regime for themselves in barter and deals, on United Kingdom budgetary problems, on fisheries, and on sugar quotas."

Even if the Commission seeks an interim injunction from the court

in order to make the French comply, it will still take some weeks and by then the minister will be into the agricultural price review and the interventionist French will be trying to blackmail him on milk and sugar. I hope he will make sure the French do not succeed.

What is the agricultural minister's present view on the shipments of grain and subsidised butter going to the Soviet Union? What is the Government policy on this?

It must stick in the gullet of the British taxpayer that he is subsidising butter mountains in the Common Market and the beneficiary is the agriculturalist of Afghanistan.

Mr. Walker—I expressed almost the same words on French tactics as Mr. Mason. In my judgment the French Government is trying to create a major crisis in the Community in the hope that in order to avoid such a crisis major concessions would be made to the French view on sheepmeat.

If the Council followed that course of action it would be disastrous for the future of the Community. The importance of this was made clear by the serious dispute between the British and French governments but a dispute between the whole of the Community and the French Government. It is the whole of the Community that is threatened by these tactics.

If these tactics were allowed to succeed and bring benefit to France, it would be against the interests of the Community.

The applications for interim measures can only be made once the two cases which the Commission are bringing against France are in the courts. One action is in the courts and the other is on the way and will be in the courts within seven days.

If an application for interim measures was made it would then take three to four weeks before the court could decide and interim measures taken.

On butter, it remains the position of the Government that it really is appalling for taxpayers throughout western Europe to provide massive subsidies for butter.

The French Government has been selling butter to the Soviet Union at 25p a pound which is then being sold within the Soviet Union at 110p a pound. It is a really appalling state of affairs.

Mr. Gerald Howells (Cardigan, Lab), said: "The French tactics are a disgrace. They are trying to create a major crisis in the Community in the hope that in order to avoid such a crisis major concessions would be made to the French view on sheepmeat."

If the Council followed that course of action it would be disastrous for the future of the Community. The importance of this was made clear by the serious dispute between the British and French governments but a dispute between the whole of the Community and the French Government. It is the whole of the Community that is threatened by these tactics.

If these tactics were allowed to succeed and bring benefit to France, it would be against the interests of the Community.

Radical reform of that is not possible without causing considerable social and economic disturbance within Europe.

It is not for the Commission to reform the CAP. It is for the member countries to reform it. Major reform is necessary but it is unlikely to take place within weeks or months for obvious reasons.

On sheepmeat, I believe the French will comply with the law and there will be free entry to the market in 1980. I do not believe that after a court decision, five months' delay and an interim injunction which I believe will take place, that the French Government in the face of opposition from all member states and the Commission will pursue that activity.

In the interests of Europe it has been right to work through the Commission, to go through the French Government and the whole of the Community against this particular action. I hope within the next month or two we will succeed in opening this market.

Mr. John Farr (Harborough, C)—in relation to the CAP, I am from Britain or Europe to Russia. We will look at the contracts which are already signed and under way and see how the French will continue to persist in violating the Treaty and the European Court.

It is not for the interests of the sheep producers that they are

doing this. I think it is for a large measure of protection which I hope and intend to see will not succeed.

Mr. Elaine Kellie-Bowman (Lancashire, C) asked the minister whether the situation could be enforced if Mr. Walker's confidence in compliance by the French is not confirmed.

Mr. Walker—This is the first time in the history of the Community that a member state has decided to continue to go against a decision of the European Court. There are always instances where a country might not comply with the court within a few days or weeks after a decision. The Community would tolerate that.

But when it comes to five months later, with the Commission going back for further court action, and the French Government in the meantime on the principle they judged five months previously for a member state then to continue to act against the law must be found intolerable by member states and it would be for member states collectively to have the law at their own expense to defend their own sheep producers. It is not so that this is the only way. That is why I do not believe the French will continue to persist in violating the Treaty and the European Court.

It is not for the interests of the sheep producers that they are

Peers seek more help for small business

House of Lords

Lady Sharples (C), opening a debate on the problems facing small businesses, said the Government should encourage equity investment in independent businesses and promote a more stable equity-owning democracy in which every family could have a share in the nation's wealth.

The Government could end fiscal incentives to this end. Much of the population could have a share in the nation's wealth by the bulk of these savings was 'phoned off into building societies, insurance companies, and so on.

Why should Britain not also use those measures which had proved successful in the United States since the Small Business Administration was set up there?

The Government should set up a special department to promote the interests of independent businesses as the SBA had done. It would be in the national interest to have American policy and to specifically charge a British-type SBA to ensure that contracts for a substantial part of Government, civil and military purchases were placed with independent businesses directly.

It was often asserted that the financial needs of independent businesses could be met by loans from banks and financial institutions. But this was not the best way, particularly in the early stages of growth because these businesses needed equity capital rather than loan capital.

They could not cope with a heavy load of loan capital, by their very nature these companies were risky.

The United States there were small business investment companies and bank loans were guaranteed by the government.

Lord Byers (L) said a Cabinet minister should ensure that policies to help small businesses were developed. Local authorities could help with rent and rates relief and by cutting out red tape and increasing the tempo of dealing with applications, particularly those in planning.

Lord Oram (Lab) said that when something went wrong in a small business it was not the fault of the business owner but the fault of the Government. It was the small firm, perhaps only the small firm, which could benefit from economies of small scale. It benefited from being small because it could respond more quickly to a big firm to the local and personal needs of its customers.

Cooperative societies could help overcome many of the problems which this debate was directed. It was not just that a business itself could be a cooperative. There could also be co-operative of small businesses which could greatly benefit the

individual enterprises by providing them with common services.

Lord Speer said not many of them realise how small a business they are to become involved in the collection and payment of value-added tax. To avoid involvement in this exercise the turnover had to be less than £10,000. He looked after the accounts of a small concern which had a turnover of just over £10,000. He would be surprised if the profit from that turnover was more than about 10 per cent.

Lord Lever of Manchester said it was absurd to legislate with only big concerns such as ICI in mind and virtually never take into account that there were hundreds of thousands of small businesses, with whom employment legislation needed to be simpler.

Governments had choked off the flow of funds into design, innovation, and research and development. Employment legislation needed to be simpler.

Viscount Rochdale (C) said small firms should direct their specialising into design, innovation, research and development. Employment legislation needed to be simpler.

Lord Gishborough (C) said schools should teach more business management and try to break down the barrier between the business and the entrepreneur.

The Government should set up an advisory service to help small businesses with their problems. It was not until it was too late.

If necessary, the Government could get the financial institutions to set up such a service.

Lord Wallace of Coslaw (Lab), for the Opposition, said it would seem that speculative landlords had moved from dwelling houses to small business premises. As a result there had been sudden large rent increases imposing hardship on many in a way that would not be tolerated in a housing situation.

Viscount Trenchard, Minister of State for Industry, said the position was not as bleak as it seemed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was studying the problem of capital taxation.

The Government was fully aware of the impact of inflation on the limit of turnover at which VAT became payable. There were EEC constraints overall on exemption levels.

As time passed Lady Sharples would not be disappointed at the degree of attention which the Government was giving to the small business.

The debate was concluded. House adjourned, 7.2 pm.

Road safety priority—drink and driving

The Government's immediate priority in reducing road accidents was drinking and driving.

Mr. Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Secretary (Labour) of Transport, said during questions.

Mr. John Dornand (Eastington, Lab) asked Mr. Clarke what further steps were being taken to reduce the number of road accidents.

Mr. Clarke (Rushcliffe, C)—Our immediate priority is drinking and driving and in this connection we have a consultation paper last month.

We are also concerned with the problem of motor cycle safety and we are bringing forward further proposals in due course. Employment legislation needed to be simpler.

Mr. Dornand—The average number of deaths on the road in this country is 6,500 a year. Would he not agree that that number is too high and that the Government should be forced to take immediate and decisive action?

The proposals he is talking about, important though they are, are comparatively unimportant to the problem of drinking and driving and would be the minister shake off their complacency and take a major initiative to end this appalling slaughter on our roads?

Mr. Clarke—No one is complacent and the Government is not even though improved. I do not accept that what we are dealing with is irrelevant or unimportant.

Mr. Frank Haynes (Ashfield, Lab)—How long must this House, the nation and the people wait for the minister makes up his mind what he is going to do about motor cyclists who can go into a shop, buy a motor cycle and without any training or instruction go immediately on the road?

Mr. Clarke—Not very long, because we intend to bring discussions in about a month's time and then produce a policy which we will follow on motor cycle safety and on safety in general.

We have had to wait the report on the advisory committee set up by the previous Government on this subject.

Minister takes up rail ban on cycles

Mr. Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport, said he was writing to Sir Peter Packer, chairman of British Rail, to see whether there could be more scope for flexibility on the arrangements announced banning cycling taking bicycles on trains in rush hours in the London area.

Mr. Anthony Steen (Liverpool, Watcree, C) said that the ban on commuters taking bicycles on trains was contrary to Government policy of encouraging conservation and making the best use of resources.

There are very few trains, he said, that do not have luggage racks and many of the new computer trains.

Although bicycles have been banned in the goods, bicycle cycles and prams have not.

Mr. Fowler—it is essentially a matter for the management of British Rail and I cannot see how I can interfere with their decisions.

Correction

Mr. Sallis Oppenheim, Minister of State for Commerce Affairs, during the report stage of the Companies Bill, should have been reported as saying that strengthened competition, of which this Bill was the first step, with a realistic economic framework, would be the most effective long-term solution.

Public must be taught to make less use of NHS

Politicians must stop encouraging the public to believe that they can get whatever they want from the NHS. They must be taught to make less use of the NHS.

Mr. Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in a speech to the House of Commons.

He said that doctors, nurses, and other health professionals must be protected from the ever-mounting pressure of demand which seemed to threaten to engulf the service.

People must learn that if they consulted their doctor for every minor ailment or sought help for problems that were not really medical problems at all—if they demanded, as it were, a pill for every ill—then they could not legitimately complain if the resources were not there when serious trouble arose.

One of the heaviest burdens which doctors and nurses and other health care professionals had to carry was the sheer pressure of demand. It was not only the number of patients but the complexity of their problems that had been encouraged by successive generations of politicians to believe that they were always entitled to the best of everything.

The royal commission had suggested that health charges should be eliminated. It had put the cost of health care at the level of a year or so ago.

If charges were to be abolished today (he said) this could only be done at the cost of £500 million a year. This is the equivalent of the cost of the NHS in 1970.

The royal commission had suggested that health charges should be eliminated. It had put the cost of health care at the level of a year or so ago.

Mr. Stanley Orme, Opposition spokesman on health and social services (Salisbury, West, Lab), moved an amendment to the Government's health services bill, to welcome the report and particularly its unanimous endorsement of the principle that the NHS should be a service of need and not of status.

He said that if many of the Government's proposals were carried out they would make roundabout the many of the key suggestions of the Royal Commission.

The Royal Commission had unanimously recommended that service of need should be the basis of the NHS.

Private practice was immoral. No one should have the right to buy health care.

Over 50 per cent of NHS hospital beds were taken by the elderly and it was no good the elderly going to BUPA and such organisations for assistance.

One of the major problems facing the health service was that of the inner city and deprived areas. The commission report gave considerable attention to the declining inner city areas. He welcomed the commission's proposals for anti-smoking, statutory fluoridisation, and bringing abortion more firmly within the NHS.

The commission's proposals for the control of drugs and the evaluation of drug costs was an issue which the royal commission had raised. It was not a matter of firm suggestions, other than advice to doctors.

This would become an increasing problem. The commission's proposals for the control of the drug industry and the way drugs are prescribed would be invaluable.

Mr. Sallis Faith (Belper, C) said the Government should ignore the advice of the royal commission and continue to investigate ways of saving money by other means.

Mr. Richard Alexander (Newark, C) said the Government should not ignore the advice of the royal commission and continue to investigate ways of saving money by other means.

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pointed out some of the disadvantages of a greater reliance on industrial medicine. It was neither a better nor a worse way of doing things.

However, there were considerable advantages. He had no intention of trying to instill the United States, but across the Channel some countries managed without dentists, nurses, or other health professionals.

He therefore did not apologise that the Government had set in motion a process of investigation of the health service. It was not a matter of the outcome of the study. They would also consider the work of outside bodies.

The main thrust of the organization was in the Government's consultation document. Patients First had been to push responsibility down to hospital and primary service care levels.

As it was common ground that multi-disciplinary areas had not proved satisfactory in practice, they proposed a new system of health care. It would be a new system of health care.

The Government proposed to take decisions on London in the light of consultation with a document Patients First by the middle of the year, and hoped all structural managerial changes would be taken effect by the end of 1983.

He had asked the new chairman of the Health Education Council, Lord Lloyd, to conduct a thorough review of the council's work with a view to seeing how it could become more effective in the light of the new system of health care.

The royal commission had suggested that health charges should be eliminated. It had put the cost of health care at the level of a year or so ago.

Mr. David Mellor (Wandsworth, Putney, C) said some more time should be taken to consider the report on which the NHS was run and more private intervention which would assist in creating the sort of service that would give everyone in Britain the kind of treatment they required.

Mr. David Ennals (Norwich, North, Lab) said that morale in the NHS was low. He said that the NHS was a service of need and not of status.

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Statement soon on Channel tunnel

No decision has been made on the possibility of a Channel tunnel. The Government will make a statement on the subject soon.

Mr. Philip Whitfield (Derby, North, Lab) had asked when the Government would make a statement on the subject.

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COUNTRY LIFE

FINE ARTS NUMBER

Fine Arts Number

CONSERVING CHURCH MONUMENTS

Parish churches are the nation's sculpture galleries, yet many church monuments are in a parlous state and their conservation presents controversial problems. Marcus Binney discusses some positive steps being taken to secure their care and repair.

A SPORT OF GEORGIAN LADIES

The game of Trou-madame, a close relation to billiards, was popular in late-18th-century society. Simon Cottle describes some fine designs for Trou-madame tables which are still in existence today.

BROADWAY: REVIVAL OF A VILLAGE

Alan Crawford records, in the first of two articles, the halcyon days of a secluded Cotswold village which in the 1880's became an artistic colony visited by William Morris, Henry James and J.M. Barrie.

A GARDEN IN THE VICTORIAN STYLE

Arthur Hellyer writes about the gardens of Peckover House, at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, where the island beds, lily pool, orangery, summerhouse and specimen trees are typical of Victorian garden design.

COUNTRY LIFE

On sale now

WEST EUROPE

World View

Signor Berlinguer moves farther from Moscow

The return home of the French prodigal son may have dealt a death blow to Eurocommunism; but the life that remains in the separate limbs of what appeared to be a single political body may be more than enough to provide a source of people with a lot of problems.

Eurocommunism, as a unified movement of Western communist parties sharing a common ideology claiming to have universal value, had really been in trouble long before Afghanistan—ever since M. Marchais had reached the conclusion that playing the Berlinguer game in France he would only make Mitterrand stronger and the French Communist Party weaker.

Anyway, his Eurocommunism had always been thought of as an unconvincing, opportunistic imitation of a foreign example. Now his loudly proclaimed support for Moscow on Afghanistan has destroyed Eurocommunism as a cohesive political force. This will comfort those who, like Dr Kissinger, have never believed that "communism, through some magic, might be converted into democracy."

What M. Marchais has done today, Signor Berlinguer might do tomorrow, even if on this occasion, having different domestic priorities, he has come out strongly against Moscow.

The fact that the Italian Communist Party condemns just as strongly any kind of Western reprisal and does its best to propagate Europe's "third-force" neutralistic approach to the present crisis, serves, after all, the objective interests of the Soviet Union.

When dealing with Eurocommunism, clear-cut explanations are always tempting, and may in the end even prove to be right. But in the meantime they are not quite satisfying, and anyway they are inadequate to explain even the nuisance value of Eurocommunism.

On this occasion, one point must be made clear to start with—the Italian Communist Party's condemnation of the Soviet

Italian party's new zest for Eurocommunism raises problems for the West and poses an ideological challenge for the Soviet Union

Union on Afghanistan has not been a perfunctory affair. Having made up their mind to condemn Moscow, the party's leaders realized this would shock their rank and file and decided to present their new line with all the force they had. This has become, for their party, an important political experience.

In order to make the new line more acceptable, Signor Berlinguer presented it as a European point of view, went personally to Strasbourg for the great debate and just failed to convince Herr Brandt to meet him there, but obtained instead a highly publicized visit of Signor Napolitano to Bonn. In Italy every opportunity was taken to present the new line as a great European initiative of the party.

Finally, Signor Berlinguer provided an event—an ideological foundation for his new line. Ideology leaves non-communists cold, but it is important. In Moscow, *New Times* had argued that criticism by foreign communists ignored the fact that "international solidarity among revolutionaries involves not just verbal wishes of success, but also, under extraordinary circumstances, material and even military assistance."

Signor Berlinguer answered that "international solidarity cannot involve intervention by states against the principle of (national) independence" not only because "socialism cannot be exported," but also because "the state of the world today is such that any act of force anywhere on earth, especially by one of the great powers, provokes reactions which endanger the peace of the world."

But this is exactly what the

West has been trying in vain to get Moscow to accept, as a necessary precondition for the survival of détente in today's "multipolar" world. Signor Berlinguer preaches the universalization of Khrushchev's co-existence: restraint should no longer apply only to East-West relations but to the whole world, even if this implies a limit to the theory of "international solidarity."

Such a heretical view, which is bound to strike a sympathetic chord among many Eastern Europeans, can only anger the people who decided on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Even if pleased by M. Marchais's repentance, the Russians must be upset by Signor Berlinguer's new progress along the Eurocommunist road, after a period of lethargy.

Once Eurocommunism becomes a mainly Italian affair, influenced by the domestic interests of the Italian Communist Party (more than ever hoping of becoming acceptable as a full partner in a government coalition), it may prove to be even more of a nuisance. A party that worries so much about the independence of Afghanistan cannot be less firm in defending tomorrow Yugoslavia's autonomy.

But Moscow has not yet openly condemned the Italian party. Why? Does Moscow hope to get something out of Signor Berlinguer's new line, even though it "does not understand it" (as Mr Vadim Zagladin, number two to Mr Boris Ponomarev, said recently)?

Undoubtedly, the party's renewed zest for Eurocommunism raises new problems for the West, as well as for the Russians. In the Strasbourg debate, the party ended by voting for

the Socialist resolution. But in essence it is the European socialist parties to abstain on, rather than vote against, its own resolution, even if this preached total inaction against the Russians. Who came out the winner?

It is not easy to see the implications of this event, but it reminds one of what Signor Andreotti told *Le Monde* three years ago, on being asked if and when the Italian Communist Party might become an acceptable government partner. He answered: "Maybe in the future there will be some clarification. If in Strasbourg the Communists were to become linked in some way with a front of the European democratic and socialist left, then the domestic situation in Italy might change a little."

At the time, the Italian Communists rebuked Signor Andreotti for making such a suggestion. But now, the Party's new hero is Helmut Schmidt. As P. Utiati proclaims, this may indeed produce some "little change" in Italy's political crisis.

I do not know if the final result of all this will be good or bad, for Italy and Europe, although the fact that the Italian party has been moving along the Eurocommunist road cannot be regretted.

But when the party describes the present situation as "a crisis between the superpowers," as if Europe's vital interests are not threatened even more than America's and as if they could be protected without America, it shows that it has not yet really understood the dangers of Soviet imperialism.

Signor Berlinguer's "neutral Atlanticism" may be harmless, but it is still a threat, not only to Europe, but to the world. The Party's new line shows firmness and unity with America in resisting Soviet adventurism. Will it be so?

Arrigo Levi

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Euro-MP's threat of censure over butter sale

From David Wood

Brussels, Jan 23

Severe censure by European MPs of Mr Roy Jenkins and the European Commission was angrily threatened yesterday in Brussels by Mr James Scott-Hopkins, leader of the 64-strong European Democratic Group.

Reacting to Brussels reports in London newspapers about imminent resumption of EEC butter sales to Russia and a West German Commissioner's statement opposing economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, Mr Scott-Hopkins told the Commission's President: "I have no doubt that were the Commission arrogantly to flout last week's decision by the European Parliament at the end of the Afghanistan debate, it would risk severe censure by the Parliament. Such a decision would be an affront to the Parliament."

Mr Scott-Hopkins was reminding Mr Jenkins of more than one fact. First, the European Parliament, having used to try to stop the EEC from exporting thousands of tons of cheap butter to Russia.

Second, the Commission, in its final year of office, is believed by many to have lost much of its utility and is regarded even there as a lame duck while commissioners begin looking to their future.

Third, the European Parliament is already beginning to campaign behind the scenes for a say in the Council of Ministers' choice of the new commissioners who will take over on January 1, 1981.

Walker, Britain's Agriculture Minister, promised today to try to stop the EEC from exporting thousands of tons of cheap butter to Russia.

In the last few weeks the Russians have been buying as much food as possible in Europe, particularly butter, sugar and wheat. The Russian need for food is not just because of impending United States trade sanctions over the Afghanistan invasion, but also to cope with heavy demand resulting from the Moscow Olympic Games this summer.

They buy butter for about 30p a lb and quadruple the price in their own shops.

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Count of Paris denies part in assassination

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Jan 23

The hazards of television programming reduce strange bedfellows. Immediately after M. Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, with his studied proletarian manner had filled the screen of the Second Channel on Monday, viewers were without any transition, treated to the aristocratic dignity of the Count of Paris.

The pretender to the French throne was thumbing through his family album, the first instalment of the television series on his memoirs.

The strain of regicide still lingers in the minds of many Frenchmen. The Count of Paris, a notably royalist, the escutcheon of the Orleans line, since Philippe Egalité voted for the death of Louis XVI in 1793. It took some courage on the part of his direct descendant, the Count of Paris, to raise the anniversary of the king's execution for the beginning of the series.

The choice of January 21 was by no means fortuitous. It was designed to emphasize that since then it has become impossible for an act of violence in the face of history. It was therefore unthinkable that the present claimant to the throne could have ordered the assassination of Admiral Darlan in Algeria in 1942.

The controversy over Admiral

Darlan was revived in May, 1978, when M. Alain Decaux, member of the French Academy and one of the most popular contemporary French historians, with an eye for the piquant or little known incidents of the past, accused the Count of Paris of having ordered this assassination.

He quoted an eyewitness account by Mme Henri d'Assier de la Vigerie, the widow of a Resistance leader in Algiers, who heard the Prince saying in her Algeria flat where he was staying: "Darlan must be eliminated by every possible means."

The Count of Paris denied on Monday that he had ever said any such thing, or that he had ever stayed at the flat of Mme d'Assier de la Vigerie. He produced two witnesses on the screen.

The first was his driver-secretary, M. Pierre de Bérué, who denied categorically that the Prince had ever stayed at the flat of Mme d'Assier de la Vigerie. The second, M. Philippe Raguenau, a member of the French Resistance in Algiers, bluntly admitted that he had organized the assassination in order to keep the reputation of Free France unblemished.

Unimpressed by the witnesses of the Count of Paris, Mme d'Assier de la Vigerie in a letter to *Le Monde* yesterday expressed amazement that the Prince could claim he had never stayed at her home.

Figures were not discussed in his talks today with Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, or M. François-Poncet, the Foreign Minister. Nor was the question raised of devising some alternative form of Community membership for Britain, which has been aired in French Government circles in recent weeks.

The minister said no one had disputed that Britain had a real problem. But only one third of Britain's problem related to its budget contributions. Two thirds involved the inadequacy of Community spending in Britain. The gross contribution of France to the European budget was about the same as Britain's.

December by a court injunction.

North German Social Democratic and Free Democratic politicians today accused the two Prime Ministers of setting up "Government radio and television."

The Hamburg Senate, the city-state's government, made no comment on today's announcement. Hamburg is challenging in the courts the right of the other two Länder to tear up the present contract.

The prospect of commercial broadcasting in West Germany has caused consternation among the Social Democrats who have been totally committed to the present public system.

Coalition saved in Belgium

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, Jan 23

A skillful salvage operation mounted by Mr Wilfried Martens the Belgian Prime Minister, has ensured the survival for the time being of his precarious coalition Government, though without one of its previous members.

Three new ministers were sworn in today by King Baudouin to replace the three members of the small Brussels-based Democratic Front of French Speakers, who were expelled from the coalition last week.

The new ministers were all French speakers, to maintain the constitutionally required linguistic balance.

At issue was the interpretation of controversial devolution reforms designed to change Belgium into a federal state with three regions: Flanders (Dutch speaking), Walloon (French speaking), and bilingual but French-dominated Brussels.

Mr Martens's own party, the Flemish Christian Democrats, led by his predecessor as Prime Minister, Mr Leo Tindemans, raised objections to a compromise proposal, and only backed down late last night.

Mr Martens had previously won the support of the Walloon Socialists for the compromise plan, which is to extend the transitional phase of the reforms until the end of 1984.

But French receipts from it were about double.

The trouble was that more than 80 per cent of Community expenditure at present was on agriculture. Britain had a small but efficient agriculture and did not therefore benefit much from this.

The Lord Privy Seal quashed French arguments that Britain bought too much food from outside the Community with the remark that 42 per cent of Britain's food was imported from its partners, while France imported 47 per cent. The answer clearly did not lie there.

He said that ideas had been discussed as to how Community spending in Britain could be stepped up. Finding suitable projects was no problem. He mentioned transport, coal and regional development as possibilities. The projects could be produced very rapidly.

As far as Britain was concerned, the problem had to be solved as soon as possible, the solutions had to fit in with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget plans.

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OVERSEAS

Sithole candidate shot dead by gunmen at his home in Salisbury

From Frederick Cleary

Salisbury, Jan 23

Police are looking for unknown gunmen who murdered a candidate in the Southern Rhodesian election outside his home in Salisbury last night.

Mr Oliver Saunyama, a member of the Rev Ndabangu Sithole's Zanu party, died instantly when two men with automatic weapons fired at least 40 bullets into his car as he was backing out of his driveway. The bullets were found to have been manufactured in a communist state.

Mr Saunyama had six children and one of his sons witnessed the killing. The police and the political world are baffled by the murder because the dead man was not a controversial personality.

A party official said today: "We are shocked and mystified. He was a quiet man who just got on with his job."

Mr Saunyama, a schoolteacher and the Zanu secretary for welfare, was standing in the Manicaland electoral district.

A row has broken out between an African politician and Mr Brian Stringer, the white chairman of Air Zimbabwe Rhodesia, because the latter is taking a calm view of the prospect of a Patriotic Front-Zanu (PF) victory in the election next month.

Mr Stringer, a former Rhodesian Front MP and one of the more dynamic young business leaders in the country, was speaking in Salisbury. He had been alarmed by gloomy predictions made by the business community and said: "I am not suggesting an illogical, rash optimism but even if the Patriotic Front-Zanu (PF) wins the election, as many people fear, it will not be the end of the world."

He discouraged people from making comparisons between Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola, because Rhodesia had a large skilled and sophisticated population, both black and white, a well disciplined police force and army and a devoted civil service.

Mr Stringer's remarks aroused the ire of Mr Ernest Bule, who was Minister of

Commerce and Industry in Bishop Muzorewa's government and is second vice-president of the United African National Council led by the bishop.

He said that while no one claimed it would be the end of the world if the Patriotic Front-Zanu (PF) came to power, what would end would be the Rhodesia known today because the country would be taken over by professed Marxist-Leninists.

If Mr Stringer did not believe that he must be one of the most influential converts the former externally based parties had, Mr Bule said.

Mr Bule said those who worked for parastatal corporations should stick to their jobs and leave politics to the politicians.

The Zambian Government has refused to recognize Rhodesian passports, even though trade and diplomatic links have been reestablished and the border has been opened. A Zambian Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that the decision stood "for the time being."

At least one white will oppose the Rhodesian Front in the election to the 20 seats allocated to whites in the assembly. His is Mr Nicholas McNally, president of the small liberal National Unifying Force. He will stand as an independent in Salisbury against Mr Christian Andersen, Minister of Justice in the last government. The Rhodesian Front, led by Mr Ian Smith, is contesting all 20 seats.

Mugabe return: Mr Richard Luce, Under-Secretary for Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs, refused to give a direct reply when asked in the Commons to refute "the damaging report in *The Times* that Mr Robert Mugabe leader of Zanu (PF), could be banned from entering Rhodesia."

He told Mr Peter Shore, opposition foreign affairs spokesman, that he understood Mr Mugabe hoped to return very soon. Mr Mugabe had detained 71 people in Mozambique and it was important that they be released if the Lancaster House agreement was to be fulfilled.

The FBI today said that it was unlikely his escape had been organized by any foreign agents. "We have no reason to believe anybody scooped him up with a helicopter," Mr Tom Shell, an FBI agent, said.

However, he did not rule out that someone inside or outside the jail may have helped Mr Boyce make his escape, which was well planned.

A soft-spoken, intense young man, Mr Boyce was convicted in Los Angeles in 1977 of selling secrets to the Russians through Mr Andrew Lee Daulton, a boyhood friend. Mr Daulton is serving a life sentence at Lompoc.

Three television stations have cancelled plans to screen the Thames Television series *Edward and Mrs Simpson* because they objected to the advertising of a sponsor, the Mobil Oil Company.

Viewers in Detroit, Michigan, and Jacksonville, Florida, will not get a chance to see the series but in the third city, Hartford, the series will be shown. Mr Herb Schmetz, Mobil's

vice-president for public affairs, was fuming yesterday at what he called the "censorship policies" of the three stations, all owned by the Washington Post. The advertisements to which they had objected, he said, were the subjects of over regulation by government, the need for economic growth and for higher profits for industry.

The text of the fables had, he said, already appeared in the *Washington Post* and other newspapers as part of a controversial series which Mobil



Miss Nightingale shows her glee at leaving prison.

Released nurse may be home by weekend

From Neil Kelly

Bangkok, Jan 23

Miss Rita Nightingale, the British nurse from Blackburn, Lancashire, who was released from prison here today after serving two years and 10 months of a 20-year sentence for attempted heroin smuggling, is likely to return to England by the weekend.

She was released from the women's prison on the outskirts of the city after King Bhumibol granted her clemency earlier in the week. Miss Nightingale appealed to the King in March.

She is spending tonight in a cell at the immigration division and must remain there until her papers have been put in order and she has an air ticket for London. An official said that when those formalities had been completed she would be handed over to the British Embassy. She may be able to take a flight to London tomorrow or Friday.

As she left the prison Miss Nightingale, aged 26, said she was very grateful to the King of Thailand. She said she had become a Christian while in jail. "I believe that God helped me and I know people prayed for me around the world, particularly in Blackburn," she said.

*That faith kept me going.

I never gave up hope. That kept me all right in prison. I kept on hoping that I would be released. I planned to go back in England, Miss Nightingale said. "The first thing I want to do is to see my mother and my family."

Miss Nightingale was arrested in March 1977 at Bangkok airport and accused of attempting to smuggle 7.7 lb of heroin out of the country.

Her imprisonment following her refusal to plead guilty at the trial—which would normally have meant that her sentence would have been reduced—led to outcry in Britain.

Suggestions in the British press that she might not have had the fairest trial and that her prison conditions were bad drew an angry editorial from the English language Bangkok Post newspaper, which said: "Let one thing be clear, endless court procedures established beyond doubt that Miss Nightingale was guilty of possession of heroin with intent to smuggle it out of the country." Now she has been released "it would be heartening to think that Miss Nightingale and the popular British press could recognize this act of leniency for what it is, but we are not optimistic about the chances." —Reuter.

FBI starts big hunt for escaped American spy

From Ivor Davis

Los Angeles, Jan 23

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has started a big hunt for Christopher Boyce, aged 26, who escaped from the federal prison in Lompoc, about 100 miles from Los Angeles, on Monday night while serving a 40-year sentence for selling American defence secrets to the Russians.

Mr Boyce, the son of a farmer, FBI agent, disappeared leaving a makeshift wooden ladder he had built in the prison carpentry shop and used to scale two 10ft wire fences at the prison. Also found were some home-made tools used to cut the barbed wire fence.

Three US stations drop TV series on Windsors

From Michael Leppman

New York, Jan 23

Three television stations have cancelled plans to screen the Thames Television series *Edward and Mrs Simpson* because they objected to the advertising of a sponsor, the Mobil Oil Company.

Viewers in Detroit, Michigan, and Jacksonville, Florida, will not get a chance to see the series but in the third city, Hartford, the series will be shown. Mr Herb Schmetz, Mobil's

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The text of the fables had, he said, already appeared in the *Washington Post* and other newspapers as part of a controversial series which Mobil

Judge holds up evidence in Ford car case

From Our Own Correspondent

New York, Jan 23

The judge in the Ford Pinto trial in Indiana, in which the Ford Motor Company is accused of reckless homicide, has made a ruling which could prevent the prosecution from introducing crucial evidence against the company.

He said yesterday that the prosecution could not use documents to support his argument that Ford knew about defects in the Pinto car unless he first proved that the documents were not forgeries.

Fords are on trial in connection with the death of three young women in the crash of a Pinto in 1978. A van ran into the back of their car, which burst into flames, as other Pintos have done.

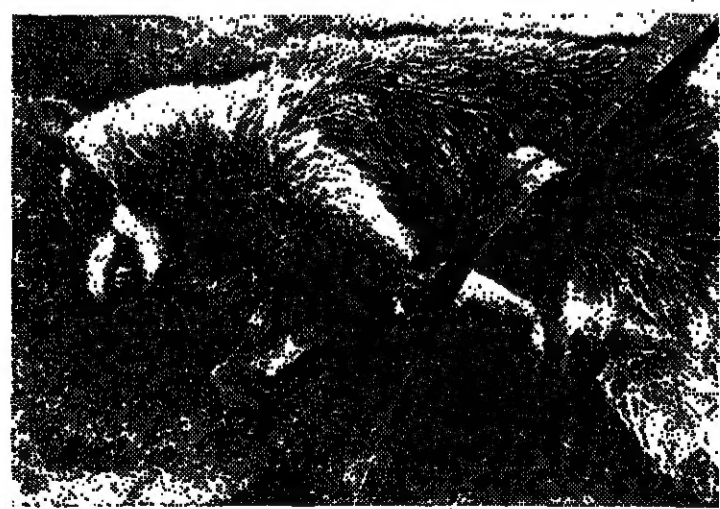
An important part of the state's case is that Ford knew that the car was unsafe but decided not to make it safer because it would cost too much. The disputed documents, which the prosecution says are memoranda circulated internally within the company, would have helped support that contention.

Michael Wheeler, a lawyer for Fords, argued yesterday that the company did not accept that the documents were genuine unless the prosecution could prove it. Judge Harold Staffeldt agreed that this would have to be done before they could be admitted as evidence before the jury.

Mr Michael Cosentino, the chief prosecutor, was in a rage as he left the court yesterday, saying that his case had been seriously damaged. A number of other rulings by the judge last week placed a limitation on the type of documents he could produce in evidence.

Evidence in the first few days of the trial has focused on the circumstances of the crash.

THE WAR ON WILDLIFE—UNITED STATES STYLE



The raccoon in this picture is pinned by the jaws of a leghold trap (what you British once termed a gin trap). This trap is banned in the United Kingdom because it is a barbaric torture device.

The leghold trap is still the most common trapping device in the United States, and the United Kingdom is a major purchaser of U.S. furskins.

Can morality transcend political borders? Should the U.S. export furs to countries where the trap is banned? Should the U.K. permit the importation of such products of immorality?

We Americans ask your help in making the leghold trap as unacceptable in our country as it is in yours. You can help stop this tragic war on wildlife by writing a strong letter of protest to Hon Kingman Brewster, U.S. Ambassador to the United Kingdom, 24/31 Grosvenor Square, London W1A 1AE. We'd appreciate a copy of your letter.

If the people of the world cannot force governments to make peace with nature, they'll never stop governments from making war on mankind.

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OVERSEAS

Israel finishes withdrawal from strategic sector of Sinai with show of military strength

Christopher Walker
Rafidim, Sinai, Jan 23

The positive side of the troubled Middle East peace process was shown dramatically here today when the Israeli Army staged an emotional and spectacular ceremony to mark its withdrawal from two-thirds of the Sinai desert conquered in fighting with Egypt in 1967.

Today's ceremony marked the evacuation of more than 7,000 square miles of the most strategic sector of the desert yet given up by Israel.

By midnight on Friday, Israel will have formally handed over to Egypt territory up to an interim line which stretches from El Arish on the Mediterranean coast to the barren peninsula of Ras Muhammad on the Red Sea.

On a bleak site which until recently housed the nerve centre of Israeli military operations in the area, more than 70 American-built Patton M60 tanks rumbled slowly past while Lieutenant-General Rafael Eitan, the Chief of Staff, took a last salute. At the same time formations of Skyhawk jet fighters screamed low overhead.

The impressive display of military hardware and discipline was combined with expressions of hope for peace with Egypt and bitter memories of the 2,255 Israeli soldiers who have lost their lives on the sands of the Sinai since the Six-Day war began more than 12 years ago.

The Israeli flag was carried last for the last time, suspended underneath a single helicopter.

Dominating the ceremonial site was a huge notice board carrying a hand-printed Hebrew slogan which stated: "We did not retreat—we left for peace."

Designed to greet the first Egyptian border guards scheduled to move into Rafidim on Friday, the slogan expressed a sentiment repeated today by many of the senior Israeli officers present.

The size of the ceremony appeared designed to show the Egyptians and other Arab states that the advent of peace has not reduced the military preparedness and potency of the Israeli forces.

"We came into the Sinai in a storm of combat and we are leaving in a storm of emotion," declared Brigadier-General Yossi, commander of the Army's crack Sinai division. "We are leaving the Sinai with sadness but not with sorrow. We are not leaving the Sinai as part of a process that we have both prayed and fought for."

A more cautious note was sounded by Major-General Dan Shimon, leader of the famous raid on Entebbe in Uganda, as he addressed an audience which included members of the Israeli press corps.

"I would like to believe that the Jewish people who fought for 2,000 years for their survival and for peace will not be disappointed," he said.

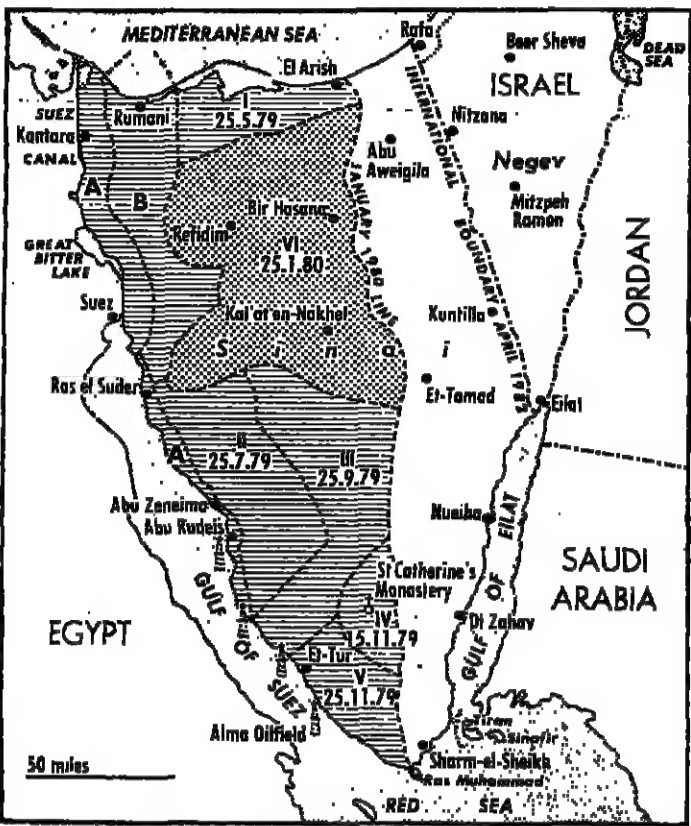
"Until now we took the way of war, which was imposed on us by others. It seems that now we are taking another route, the search for common interests with our former enemies."

In spite of the continuing deadlock between Egypt and Israel over Palestinian autonomy, the massive Israeli withdrawal from Sinai has been achieved according to the precise timetable laid down at Camp David last March.

Under the terms of the agreement between the two countries, the withdrawal to the new interim line will be completed on Saturday by the start of normal relations between the two countries—a controversial issue on which Egypt has been dragging its feet in recent weeks.

The line will remain the temporary border until the whole of the Sinai peninsula is evacuated by Israel in April, 1982.

For the past nine months, the Sinai evacuation has been a constant race against the clock for the Israeli forces, most of which have been redeployed to new bases in the Negev or inside Israel's 1948 boundaries.



Israeli Withdrawal from Sinai under the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty: Horizontal shading A includes areas already recovered by Egypt before the 1979 treaty, and B shows buffer zone under the 1975 agreement. Roman numerals I-V indicate successive stages of withdrawal already accomplished under the treaty, with dates. Dotted shading (VI) is the area to be returned to Egypt officially on Friday.

Spy scene enacted at South Africa airport

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, Jan 23

Passengers and staff at Jan Smuts airport were treated to a scene from a real-life espionage story this morning when Mr Craig Williamson, central figure in South Africa's latest special agent saga, arrived from London with Brigadier-General Johan Coetzee, chief of the security police.

Mr Williamson was until recently an official of the International University Exchange Fund, based in Geneva, but has been accused by Mr. Larsson, Gunnar Eriksson, of Sweden, the organization's secretary-general, of acting as an undercover agent for Pretoria.

Mr Williamson says Mr Williamson has done great damage to the IEUF, as he was practically running its activities and network of contacts in South Africa.

Sources in Johannesburg say they have no more from British than Mr Williamson has information which could be "dynamic", endangering organizations and individuals involved in liberation movements and refugee work.

At the airport Mr Williamson tried to evade waiting reporters and photographers by pretending to be a sick old man, with his collar turned up and his face pale.

He limped slowly down a staircase, supported by an air hostess.

His exit was uneventful. At the end from the customs hall he walked out normally but refused to answer questions on whether he had returned to South Africa voluntarily or was under arrest.

Mr Williamson was a student at the University of the Witwatersrand in the early 1970s, and in 1973-74 was treasurer of the Student's Representative Council.

His fellow executive members included the vice-president, Mr Arthur McGowan, who has since declared himself to have been an agent of Boss (the former Bureau of State Security), and Lieutenant Derek Byrne, also a security police official.

Mr Glen Moss, the council president at the time, and Mr Cedric de Beer, the secretary, were later charged with offences under the suppression of Communism Act, tried and acquitted.

The Rand Daily Mail, which publishes a picture of the five men together in a group of six, also quotes Professor G. R. Boshoff, former Chancellor of the University, as saying that he was not surprised by reports that the former student treasurer was a spy in the security police.

A meeting was being held at the university tonight at which all students' council members were being asked to make affidavits stating that they were not in the security police or any state organization.



A San Salvador journalist appeals for ceasefire as wounded man is carried to safety.

'Izvestia' onslaught on dissident leader

Continued from page 1
Against the country. The newspaper accused him of a direct betrayal of the interests of the motherland.

Calling Dr Sakharov a "rabid opponent of the socialist system" a commentator said he had slid into the "foullest quagmire of reaction". Anti-communists made a lot of his name because they saw in him a convenient figure for ideological subversion.

Izvestia said he was "an extremely vain and conceited person" who became tired of theoretical physics and decided to seek prominence in politics. He propounded the "harmless" idea that the Soviet Union should remove the threat of nuclear war socialism should surrender to imperialism.

The paper said the West put out feelers to Dr Sakharov, who began unofficially meeting Western, mainly American, diplomats who were interested in his former work relating to Soviet defence.

"During meetings with them Sakharov repeatedly blurted out things which any state process as an important secret," it said. "He was not a secret."

There then began what the paper called a stream of all sorts of slanderous documents, statements, appeals and protests on whose basis Western radio stations engaged in psychological warfare, produced "hundreds of anti-Soviet programmes."

The paper accused Dr Sakharov of surpassing in his zeal even the "worst American hawk" in urging the Americans to increase their armed forces.

The Nobel Prize was awarded to Sakharov in 1955 not for any scientific discovery but for the "discovery" made in the West that he is a fierce anti-Soviet.

Nowhere does the paper mention where Dr Sakharov has been seen. The aim of exiling him, as the Russians have made clear, is to cut him off from foreign supporters. Sakharov is a friend of the Soviet dissidents. But Dr Sakharov is unknown to almost any Russian from his appearance. He has never been filmed or shown in pictures. In Gorky he and his wife will be able to lead an anonymous life.

Western communist sources suggest that Dr Sakharov may be offered a reasonably comfortable flat. He still receives a sizeable monthly salary, as an academician. And there is a reliable report that Dr Sakharov observed the conditions of isolation in Gorky he might be allowed to return to Moscow after the Olympics.

If that is the case, Dr Sakharov in fact is being offered another last chance to curb his protest.

The timing of the move against him may have been prompted by an interview he gave last week to the American television network, ABC, in which he supported President Carter's call for an Olympic boycott and said the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan "violated the principles of international rights."

Extracts from Dr Sakharov's interview were broadcast in America on Friday. At a time when the Russians' mood is increasingly worried by the gathering momentum in the West for an Olympic boycott, this was probably the final straw.

Mr Bush's troops march hopefully to next battle after Iowa victory

From Patrick Brogan
Des Moines, Jan 23

As the peace of winter settled over Iowa yesterday, the blinds were drawn in the offices of the various candidates whose workers packed away their electric letter writers and their card indexes of names. The people in the headquarters of Mr Ronald Reagan were still in a state of shock.

"I saw myself the task of getting out of here last night without crying and I managed it," one woman said. A very senior member of the staff, asked what he would do next, said: "I'll either go to Pennsylvania or Illinois, if I stay on the campaign."

Asked what he meant by that, he said bluntly that he was considering an offer of a job from industry. Candidates' staff do not join industry if they think their man has a chance of winning.

Senator Howard Baker's people were much more cheerful, though it was hard to see why. Mr Baker won 13 per cent of the vote, finishing a poor third. Despite the evidence of Iowa, they claim that their man is more "electable" than Mr George Bush.

Their cheerfulness may have been due, in part, to the fact that they were for the most part local volunteers, or seconded from the office of Mr Robert Ray, Governor of Iowa. They had been pulled in a month ago, to save the Baker campaign from disaster, and reckoned that they had succeeded.

Even the most morbid of reporters would say away from the headquarters of Senator Robert Dole—he was lucky to bear "uncommitted" and won barely 2 per cent of the vote. He will have to announce his withdrawal from the campaign in the next fortnight, because he must file for reelection as senator from Kansas by mid-February.

Meanwhile, Mr George Bush's office is marching hopefully towards the next battle, leaving a mopping up party here. There are conversations to be extended in Iowa, which the Bush forces will take care to squeeze out all their rivals to win all Iowa's delegates to the national convention. It is a cheerful atmosphere, already bearing many of the trappings of a presidential campaign.

Mr Reagan's campaign was desperately wounded in Iowa, and so was Senator Kennedy's. Some at least of the trappings of glory are already falling away from the Senator. He no longer travels in a chartered Boeing 707 with a huge complement of reporters and television cameramen. When he started, he had two such aircraft. Now he has a much smaller one, to fly around New England.

He assumes that Mr Carter's present popularity will not last. (There has already been a drop in the President's rating in the Gallup Poll.) He also assumes that if the Kennedy campaign can survive its early disasters, he will be able to mount a serious challenge in the spring.

These results of the caucuses were apparent in the caucuses themselves, on Monday night in Grinnell the turnout was astonishing (about 115,000 Republicans and 100,000 Democrats across the state).

In one Grinnell caucus, in a private house, half a dozen people had turned up in 1976. On Monday, there were 55. Two wanted to be "uncommitted". The President got 28 of the remainder, Senator Kennedy 25.

In another house across town, the vote was 52 for the President, 30 for Mr Kennedy and 15 uncommitted. When the count was over, delegates were shared out proportionately, equal numbers of men and women, and enthusiasm could turn to discussing the terms of platform resolutions to submit to the county conventions.

The first concerned turning disused railway tracks into bicycle paths, and passed. The second, a resolution on reproductive freedom for females was abandoned.

The caucus approved without vast enthusiasm a similar resolution calling for state funded abortions for the poor. They were jolly and good humoured gatherings. The Republican caucuses had been equally friendly.

Grass roots democracy is alive and well in Iowa, nurtured by the sweet waters of publicity. Party leaders hope that the habits of a lifetime's apathy have been broken and that there will be a political revival here.

Voters will write in their choice on ballot paper

God's name invoked as Iranians get first chance of presidential vote

From Harvey Morris
Of Reuters

On ballot papers which invoke the name of God, but not those of the candidates, Iranians will on Friday cast their votes for the first time in the history of their country.

With more than 100 candidates originally in the race, the Interior Ministry side-stepped the issue of listing them all on the ballot by leaving a blank space for voters to write in their choice.

For the more than 50 per cent of adult Iranians who are illiterate, this will mean calling on the help of their local mullah or perhaps an electoral official to cast their ballot for them. The possibilities for fraud, which the procedure implies, might have been expected to cause uproar among the electorate. But Iranians are so enthused about the prospect of making the first real electoral choice of their lifetime that they seem happy to trust the system.

The authorities have whittled down the original list of candidates to an official eight who are allowed broadcasting time to present their electoral programmes. But voters for the outsiders will be duly counted.

The top eight will fulfil the basic requirements for election—they are men, they are Shia Muslims and they enjoy the confidence, or so they tell their election audiences, of Iran's revolutionary leader, the Ayatollah Khomeini.

The candidate elected President for the next four years will have the authority to nominate the Prime Minister, sign treaties and international agreements and send back proposed legislation to the Cabinet. But the paper he will sign in comparison with those of Ayatollah Khomeini, who has the power to dismiss him and exceeds him in authority over the armed forces and the law.

The official candidates are: Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, French-trained economist and the proponent of nationalisation; Mr Hassan Habibi, who has clerical backing as well as close contacts with centrist politicians; Admiral Ahmad Madani, former naval commander and favourer of the middle classes; Mr Darioush Forouhar, right-wing nationalist jailed under the Shah's regime; Mr Sadeq Qorbadeh, the Foreign Minister who returned from exile with Ayatollah Khomeini; Mr Sa'atq Aghababai, former government minister; Mr Karam Sami, a former Health Minister who enjoys some support among left-wing and radical Islamic groups; and Mr Hassan Ayat, a member of the Central Committee of the Islamic Republican Party.

The election looks like being a three-cornered fight between Mr Bani-Sadr, Mr Habibi and Admiral Madani. Mr Bani-Sadr, the Finance Minister, has said he is confident he will receive more than 50 per cent of the votes cast on Friday and so be elected on the first round.

If no clear winner emerges, the two leading candidates will go forward to a run-off on February 8.

Mr Habibi has the support of the important clerical societies around the country who exert a strong influence on village mullahs and hence on the electorate. But in an election in which ideological differences are thin and personality is everything, Mr Habibi seems unlikely to match the charisma of a Bani-Sadr or a Madani.

Mr Bani-Sadr is campaigning on his plans to revive the economy with a unique programme combining revolutionary theory and pragmatic law. He has a microfilm filing system which relates all aspects of economic life to the appropriate verse of the Koran. While an outspoken anti-American, a prerequisite for the holder of Iran's highest elective office, he slowed during his brief tenure at the Foreign Ministry last November that he felt the United States Embassy hostage affair a misguided adventure.

Admiral Madani projects the aura of potential strongman, an image based on his successful role in the southern province of Khuzestan. His critics, particularly on the left, have hinted that he has been in contact with counter-revolutionaries. But he has so far survived the recent purge of senior politicians and will probably capture the bulk of the middle class and secular vote.

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Search for two ambushed German lorry drivers

From Ian Murray
Kabul, Jan 23

West German Embassy officials are still trying to discover the fate of two German lorry drivers whose vehicles were ambushed and burnt at the entrance to Kabul Gorge on Sunday night. Local Afghan authorities, who were slow to start an investigation believe the men could be held for ransom by tribesmen.

The lorries and huge boulders, which were rolled into the road to stop them, have not yet been cleared away. The burnt-out cars seem to bear no traces of bullet holes, indicating that the men might have been taken prisoner rather than shot dead.

Embassy officials are astonished that the leading driver, Herr Wolfgang Bartzge should have attempted to drive through the gorge after nightfall. He is very experienced in the region and knows that the gorge is one of the places liable to attack by bandits. On a previous trip some months ago he had been held up but had talked his way out of trouble.

The road through the gorge, which links Kabul with the Pakistani border at the Khyber Pass, is only one which has become increasingly unsafe in recent months. Traffic between Gazni and Kandahar moves in convoys escorted by Afghan Army units. Here and there, along the way are the burnt-out hulks of vehicles whose drivers have tried to make the journey on their own.

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TUC warning on danger of cold war revival

By Donald MacIntyre
Labour Reporter

The Trades Union Congress yesterday added its voice to the condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan saying that Soviet military intervention could "only harm progress towards détente."

The TUC statement which supported the United Nations call for the "immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan", was prepared in advance of yesterday's General Council meeting and endorsed without dissent.

The significance of the move was underlined by the comment that "the task of countering the revival of cold war propaganda entrusted to the General Council by Congress has been made more difficult by the intervention."

The General Council however stopped short of asking affiliated unions to review their own fraternal relations with trade union bodies inside the Soviet Union. British socialist union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, cut off such relations in 1978 in protest at the treatment of dissidents.

Turkish uneasiness: Mr Hayrettin Erkmen, the Turkish Foreign Minister, yesterday called for a total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan as "the only way to reestablish détente in the world" (Our Ankara Correspondent writes).

Turkey shared the uneasiness felt by the region's countries in general and "Pakistan in particular" after the Soviet

intervention, Turkey did not see eye-to-eye with the Soviet Union concerning the legality of this intervention.

South-East Asia tours: Mr Andrew Peacock, the Australian Foreign Minister, and Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, left Kuala Lumpur yesterday on their way to Singapore and South-East Asian views on the Soviet invasion (our Kuala Lumpur correspondent writes).

Mr Peacock told a press conference before leaving for Singapore, Manila, Delhi, Jakarta, and Australia did not envisage a military role in meeting any request for aid.

"We think we can help out best in providing food for the nearly 500,000 Afghan refugees here in Pakistan and we will consider every request, including military, sympathetically," Bulgarian assurance: The Bulgarian Government reassured Greece yesterday that there were no Soviet troops in Bulgaria and that it would not use force against Yugoslavia, whether President Tito remained in charge or not (Mario Modiano writes from Athens).

The assurances were contained in a formal declaration by the Bulgarian Government, delivered in Athens.

Victorian defenders of the Raj enjoy a new popularity in Pakistan

From Robert Fisk
Khyber Pass, Jan 23

Sir Mortimer Durand, the bewhiskered Victorian Imperialist who drew the frontiers of Afghanistan, would have taken a very dim view of recent events east of here. "Russia has much in her favour," he wrote home in 1885. "She is coming on overland with nothing to overcome but geographical difficulties—a big nation absorbing a number of small weak tribes."

For such present observations, one is indebted to an extraordinary and quite unprecedented publishing venture in Pakistan where many old books by defenders of the Raj are now being reprinted in their hundreds to cope with a sudden, and quite unexplained, local interest in the Imperial defence of the North West Frontier. It is by one of those dry ironies that history produces when

empire depart that the lessons of these old books have acquired a rather frightening new relevance.

Browse around any big bookshop in Peshawar these days and you can find Percy Sykes' *Frontiers of India*, Sir Hubert Warburton's *Eighteen years in the Khyber*, old Indian Army gazetteers of Afghanistan and Wooman Mills' yarn *The Pathan Revolt in North West India*. All are newly reprinted by Lahore or Karachi publishers and priced so cheaply that a schoolboy could purchase a copy for a couple of G.A. Henty novels.

Mr Wooman Mills' volume best recaptures the spirit of the time. Chapter headings include such rousing titles as "Noble conduct of our heroes," "Immolation of 21 Sikhs," and "How British officers die."

Further volumes recall the exploits of General Sir Bindon Blood, one of whose young subalterns, Winston Churchill,

was himself ambushed by the Pathans in the Malakand hills to the north of here.

Churchill's own memoirs only appear in second-hand version in Peshawar but they still contain the authentic linguistic period detail. ("The British officer was spinning a mass of blood, his right eye cut out. Yes, it was certainly an adventure.")

The physical mementoes of the Raj are also visible in the Khyber Pass. A weird, uncanary place.

Wooman Mills called it in 1897, recalling that men had to pull their own field guns round his behind me, his face cut out. Yes, it was certainly an adventure."

The box-like fortresses that the British built, above Landi Kotal are occupied by the Khyber Rifles, whose tall soldiers with their face head-dresses now watch for Russian movements on the other side of

Mr Durand's frontier, a thin coil of barbed wire that snakes across a little bridge with Afghan soldiers on the other side.

Cinema: enthusiasts who remember the film *North West Frontier*, in which Mr Kenneth More drove a dispirited locomotive across a broken railway bridge will be delighted to learn that once a week two aging steam trains still chuff up the Khyber Pass pulling museum-piece carriages over chasms and gorges along the line the British built in 1925.

Other relics are not so happily preserved. Above the pass are the badges and crests of the British regiments which held the mountains for the Raj. They are all here; the 40th Foot, the Leicestershires, the Dorsetshires, the Cheshires and the 54th Sikh Frontier Force, each with their mottoes and their dates of service.

But they are fading fast. The point is flaking off the orna-

mental crest of the 2nd Battalion, the Baluch Regiment, and the South Lancs and the Prince of Wales's. The Baluch Regiment lost their colours. Pathan tribesmen have smashed part of the insignia of a Hindi regiment whose crest included a tiger. The Raj covers the plaque of the 17th Leicestershires (1878-9).

The only refurbished plaque belongs to Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides, a mainly Pathan unit, whose eccentric commander insisted that they be clothed in khaki rather than scarlet and one of whose Indian members probably inspired Rudyard Kipling's *Gunga Din*. The lettering has been newly painted, the stone washed clean of graffiti.

The men of the Khyber Rifles are still here, of course. A regiment 101 years old and still investing Fort Shagai with a visitors' book that stretches back to the Victorians. So is the obsession with Russia. Durand

once recorded that "10,000 English bayonets" could defend the frontier from Russian attack but the nearest Soviet armoured force is now just 50 miles to the east on the road to Jalalabad.

If Pakistan's worst predictions were fulfilled, maybe the Russians would leapfrog the Khyber Pass, dropping their tanks by parachute around Peshawar, much as they did north of Kabul a month ago. And perhaps the Pakistan Air Force has already thought of that, for every day the contrails of their jet fighters can be seen sweeping majestically above the North West Frontier, and mocking Kipling's public school lament for his dead countrymen:

"A scrimmage in a border station
A cutter down some dark defile
Two thousand pounds of education
Drops to a 10-rupee jezail."

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OVERSEAS

Gandhi Government making big effort to dissuade Pakistan from accepting more US weapons

From Richard Wigg

Delhi, Jan 23. With President Reddy declaring today that recent developments in Afghanistan had highlighted "the re-emergence of the cold war" between the two superpowers, India is stepping up its diplomatic efforts to persuade Pakistan not to accept US weapons.

Whether Indian diplomats really believe in the exercise being undertaken or are only going through the motions to buy Mrs Gandhi's new Government, Mr R. D. Sathu, permanent secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, is to be dispatched to Islamabad shortly in what is described as a prelude to ministerial visits, all in the spirit of the Simla agreement between the two nations.

President Reddy, who was giving an outline of the programme of Mrs Gandhi's Government at the opening of the new Parliament, insisted that the countries of the region should be allowed to pursue their energies to the promotion of regional stability and co-operation. "To subject these countries to big power rivalries is totally unacceptable to us," he said.

Worries over Afghanistan forced Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, the External Affairs Minister, to intervene today in the Lok Sabha (Lower House). The Soviet Union, the United States, and China had all been told that no action should be taken which would make the dangers to the region more acute, he said.



President Reddy: A warning on big power rivalries.

In a veiled warning to Pakistan regarding arms, Mr Rao said nothing should be done to cause a setback to the normalization process under the 1972 Simla agreement.

Mr Sathu, the chief permanent official in the External Affairs Ministry, is expected to go to Islamabad early next month after the visits to Delhi of Mr Clark Clifford, the former American Defence Secretary who is being sent by President Carter, and of Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, left Delhi today for Islamabad where, the Indians hope, he will help prepare the ground for meetings between

the two countries which would bring their attitudes to the Soviet intervention somewhat closer.

The Gandhi Government's domestic programme contained no surprises. The "20-point economic programme" launched shortly after the declaration of the emergency in June, 1975, is to be revived and implemented in a dynamic manner. Smugglers, hoarders and black marketers were warned that they face "stringent action".

The law enforcement agencies are to be strengthened. Delhi police have already taken the organizing raids in Old Delhi's trading community and putting some 600 more policemen on street patrols to combat crime.

The Government today reiterated its commitment to the freedom of the press and the independence of the judiciary. While the revival of the "20-point programme" was loudly cheered by the new MPs, an assurance on press freedom was heard in silence.

Waldheim return: Dr Waldheim said in Islamabad he had cut short his visit to South Asia to return to New York as quickly as possible because of a tense international situation arising from events in Afghanistan. He cancelled a visit to Nepal and stopped in Pakistan for only six hours, said he would consult the Security Council this week on both issues.—Reuters.

Psychiatric interview film shown in news programme

'Hollywood strangler' on TV

From Ivor Davis

Los Angeles, Jan 23.

Television viewers in southern California, recently, might have been excused for thinking they had tuned in on a scene from a film or play.

On the screen a young, handsome man was coolly and dispassionately explaining in detail how he and his cousin had murdered 10 women over a period of more than a year.

However, it was not a fiction writer's fantasy nor something from a true detective drama, but film shot in a prison hospital at Belingham, Washington.

The man in front of the camera was Kenneth Bianchi, aged 28, a former security guard. Not only was he confessing to the crimes but he was also implicating his cousin, Angelo Buono, in the series of killings that Los Angeles detectives had described as the work of the "Hollywood Hillside Strangler".

There were two things remarkable about the film. First, that the tapes—partly about 56 hours of psychiatric interviews of a man who was supposedly under hypnosis—were being aired on local tele-

vision news programmes: second, that they were getting such wide exposure before Mr Buono came to trial.

The screenings, however, this week prompted Mr James Brumman, of Santa Ana, Mr Buono's lawyer, to carry out a poll to see if people had indeed been watching. He is, naturally, concerned that a jury would be unable to find an unbiased jury for the trial, which is due to begin in the Spring and could last for four months.

Even in California, where bizarre murders are not so unusual, the Hillside Strangler case is out of the ordinary. For more than a year police hunted the killers, who raped and strangled the young women, many of them prostitutes. The case was unsolved until last year when Mr Bianchi was arrested in Washington state and accused of killing two young women there.

He admitted his guilt, and then—to the astonishment of local detectives, confessed to the Hollywood murders, implicating his cousin who runs a local car business in Hollywood.

Mr Bianchi made a deal with the Washington district attorney. In return for escaping

the death penalty in Washington he agreed to give evidence against his cousin in California.

After a trial in Washington Mr Bianchi was sentenced to life imprisonment for the two local murders and then underwent psychiatric interviews. The psychiatrists who filmed all the interviews said Mr Bianchi was suffering from a split personality and during interrogations four separate personalities emerged.

One of them named "Steve" was asked how he decided to kill the women in Hollywood. In the film, shown on local television stations, he replied: "We were just sitting around and I asked Angelo (Buono) if he ever killed anybody. He said, 'I don't know, why do you want to know?' I said, 'Well, what does it feel like?' He said, 'I don't know,' and I said, 'Well, we should find out sometime.' He said, 'Sure, okay.' And we did."

Mr Buono's lawyer says he expects to use the tapes in his client's defence. They are vital to judging the credibility of Mr Bianchi. Mr Brumman said Mr Buono has pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Curfew ends Malaysian rice protest

From Our Correspondent

Kuala Lumpur, Jan 23

The Malaysian Government today imposed a round-the-clock curfew in part of the northern town of Alor Setar, 200 miles from Kuala Lumpur, after the police used tear gas to disperse 10,000 demonstrators.

The demonstrators, who were demanding higher prices, Datuk Haji Majid Ahmad, the chief of police for the states of Kedah and Perlis, said tonight that the demonstrators became unruly and tried to storm the state government offices.

Datuk Syed Nahar, the chief minister of Kedah, tonight blamed militant groups for having instigated the demonstration which he said was politically motivated and had little to do with the rice subsidy scheme.

A police spokesman said that about 90 people were held for questioning and a few hundred demonstrators caught when the curfew took effect are in the compounds of a mosque.

The farmers are also demanding cash instead of the recently introduced subsidy coupons. Curfew is in force until further notice but indications are that it would be relaxed tomorrow.

In an effort to keep rice prices under control, the Government had fixed prices at which an official agency would purchase rice from farmers. But that price has always been much less than what the farmers could receive from private traders.

Threat to ancient Babylon from underground water

Baghdad, Jan 23.—The

deserted city of Babylon, whose hanging gardens were one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, is in danger of destruction by underground water flows, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

One of the solutions being studied, it said, is to divert the Tigris river, a branch of the Euphrates, which crosses the region, but experts fear this would lower the water level by only 15ft instead of the 20 metres needed, and no stop water seeping into the city.

But any more radical diversion would change the environment of the ruined city, 35 miles south of Baghdad. Other studies considered include the sinking of several wells to collect the water, or the construction of deep insulating

walls between the city and the river. An international conference is being considered to discuss the proposals to drain the land. The meeting will be preceded by an Iraqi national seminar.

Meanwhile experts hope to uncover several important sites in the city during the latest round of digs which is expected to last about eight years.

A dispute is developing on the position of the hanging gardens. The Iraqi Director General of Antiquities, Dr Moayed Said, told INA that the latest studies showed the gardens were in a different position from the accepted site. But another expert said these were only the wheat and wine stores of King Nebuchadnezzar, built along the Euphrates about 600 BC.—Agence France-Press.

Bolivian election sets stage for civilian rule

La Paz, Jan 23.—A General

Election will be held in Bolivia on June 29. A decree by Señora Lidia Gueiler, the interim President, said the new head of state and Congress could take over on August 6.

This will be the country's third attempt in three years to consolidate a civilian government after almost a decade of military rule.

In November Señora Walter Guevara Arze, the interim head of state, was toppled by a military coup.—Reuters.

Peking article implies removal of commander

Peking, Jan 23.—Chen Niliang,

a member of the Chinese Politburo, has been removed from the important post of commander of the Peking military region.

In a report on how army units were helping to maintain social order, the newspaper named the Peking region commander as Qiu Jiwai, formerly the region's first political commissar.

Chen Niliang is believed to have been under a political cloud for some time.—Reuters.

Uganda editor held over killings report

From Charles Harrison

Kampala, Jan 23

The editor of the Government-owned Uganda Times, Mr Ben-Bella Jaku, was taken from his office here today by plain clothes police. His newspaper had reported that three civilians were shot dead by Tanzanian troops who rounded up villagers at Kajansi, eight miles south of Kampala, earlier this week.

Members of the newspaper staff said the editor was being held at Criminal Investigation Department headquarters. The incidents at Kajansi began when three Tanzanian soldiers were beaten to death after allegedly stealing from and other goods from villagers. The reaction of the Tan-

zanian troops is taking revenge on the entire village is far from untypical in Africa. But it has revived local hostility in the Tanzanians who have remained in Uganda since ousting former President Idi Amin last April.

By agreement with the Tanzanian Government, the Tanzanians troops are normally confined to barracks and few of them are seen in the streets. But their reaction to the Kajansi incident, apparently taken without reference to the Ugandan authorities, has shocked Ugandans.

British aid: Britain is to supply £4m in aid to Uganda during the 1980-81 financial year. A British aid team has been put forward by Uganda. Just local discussions with Uganda officials with an agreement that £2.4m will be used

to help restore the Ugandan cotton crop. The British team was told that cotton production for 1979-80 would be low because the normal planting season had been cut off by the fighting.

The team declared war in the Sudan. The chaos since then has discouraged farmers from planting cotton and many cotton gineries are out of action. There are few vehicles to transport the cotton.

However, many Ugandans feel that British aid is so small that it will do little to revive a shattered economy. The British answer is that few specific proposals for aid have been put forward by Uganda. In spite of its great needs, and that the British planning is needed at the Ugandan end.

A Times Special Offer

Will the real Bernard Levin please sign here



Oh yes, I nearly forgot to say: he writes the rest of us into a cocked hat, though I have never quite got the picture of that metaphor. He touch-types with eight fingers and one thumb, which is a rattling approach to those of us who use only one finger. He is the fastest, most prolific, and most professional of scribbles. For those who ask what he is really like, the answer is, as with most writers, read his pieces.

Not before time he has collected some of them in a book: nothing much about home politics, a dreary theme, which dates, but lots of other stirring and hilarious stuff from the story of his mother and the Gas Board and John Cheekyaffair to Solzhennitsyn and a voyage around his window box. Hopefully (an absolute use to vex the stylist Bernard, meaning I hope and wish luck) another book follows later this year, and more, and more, and more, stretching out to the crack of doom, which, if you listen to Bernard on a bad day, is not far off.

Addicts of Bernard Sweet and Sour can buy a Times special offer of the book photographed by the little Master's own fair (actually rather spiky) hand. For those of us (like him) who wake in the black and middle of the night with the horrors that we shall sleep no more, for when the rascal goes on holiday guzzling and soaking up music, for having between hard covers some of the most original and funniest, most rational and most emotional journalism available in Britain today, it is an irresistible offer.

Will that do, Bernard dear?

Philip Howard

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A movable feast

The Times Cook



Shona Crawford Poole

A winter picnic is an event which generally occurs of necessity. Fishing rods, guns, horses, boats, aircraft, motor cars and their admirers figure frequently in the need to provide food fit for eating in the teeth of a gale or the back of a Mini. Housewifery, blowing some fresh air into the children, or going any distance on Sundays are other causes.

A picnic is also increasingly necessary for railway journeys, despite the cups and cutlery, promises of the timetables and telephones calls to check that lunch will be served. I cannot be the only traveller who has been caught once too often by shattered buffets and deserted dining cars.

January is not the month for lolling on the grassward nibbling bits of cold chicken and sipping white wine cooled in a conveniently nearby stream. Midwinter picnics call for mugs of hot, substantial soup, with fortifying fillings, hunks of farmhouse fruit loaf, and a nip of something for the spirits.

Plan for the worst case, filthy weather and eating in the car, rain or bushwhet, then anything better is bound to be a cheering improvement. Forget plates and fancy containers and cutlery. Fill a Thermos with scalding soup and pack

everything else in individual portions that can be passed round easily in cramped quarters. Take a damp cloth for wiping fingers and yards of kitchen roll for bibs, spills and adult knees. Don't forget the mugs, and have a nice day.

Mulligatawny, oxtail and thick minestrone are hearty soups which survive long hours in a vacuum flask. So does goulash soup, the lunchtime staple of skiers in Austria. Serve it with light or dark rye bread speckled with caraway seeds, or with generously buttered granary rolls.

Goulash soup

Serves four

2 tablespoons bacon fat or beef or pork dripping

- 1 large onion, finely chopped
- 1 teaspoon paprika
- 1 teaspoon chilli powder
- 225g (8oz) braising steak, diced
- Salt
- 1 small clove garlic, crushed
- 1 teaspoon caraway seeds
- 1 red or green sweet pepper, deseeded and diced
- 1 large tomato, chopped
- 225g (8oz) potatoes, peeled and diced

Melt the fat in a large pan, add the onion and fry until it is soft but not coloured. Take the pan off the heat and stir in the paprika and chilli. The point of this is to avoid caramelizing the paprika which could give the soup a bitter

flavour. Add the meat, salt, garlic, caraway seeds and a tablespoon of water. Return the pan to the heat, cover and simmer gently. Stir frequently, adding sufficient water to prevent the mixture sticking, until the meat is almost tender. Never try to hurry braising or stewing beef on a high heat or it will toughen and no amount of cooking will make it tender.

Add the sweet pepper, tomato and potatoes and about 1.25 litres (2½ pints) of water and simmer the soup uncovered until the meat is tender, and the potato is breaking up.

As with many soups, it does not best to make this one the day before it is to be eaten. It tastes even better.

Rich fruit loaves, the kind that fall somewhere between bread

and cake, also improve with keeping a day or two. Serve plain or buttered.

- Farinose fruit loaf
- 225g (8oz) plain flour
- 110g (4oz) butter
- 110g (4oz) stoned muscatels or seedless raisins
- 110g (4oz) dates or figs, chopped
- 110g (4oz) crisp apple, peeled and chopped
- 55g (2oz) walnuts, chopped
- 55g (2oz) soft brown sugar
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda
- 150ml (5fl oz) milk
- 3 tablespoons runny honey or syrup

Sift the flour into a large bowl and dice the butter into it. Rub in the butter until the mixture looks like fine breadcrumbs. Add the muscatels, figs, chopped apple, walnuts and sugar, and mix well.

Combine the baking powder, bicarbonate of soda, milk and honey and stir into the dry ingredients. The mixture should have a stiff dropping consistency and may need a little more milk. Spoon the mixture into a loaf tin about 20cm by 10cm (8in by 4in) which has been well greased and lined with greaseproof paper. Bake the loaf in the centre of a moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for 1½ to 2 hours, or until it is well risen and firm to the touch. Turn it out and cool on a wire rack. When it is quite cold, store in an airtight container.

Humble pie I would like to apologise to Chef René Balzac of Le Goussier for describing him in last week's column as Chef Ronsay. His English is not as good as his cooking, and my French is plainly bad.

Ten years old and still growing

"I'm always hungry, exhausted and shouting at my children. Finding accommodation is practically impossible. We never eat fruit or go out anywhere, because there just isn't the money." There were deep shadows under Mim Harper's eyes. The strain of struggling to keep a job and bring up her two children single-handed showed in her pinched face and in the impression of tenseness she gave.

The date was early 1970. The only bright spot, Mim said, was that for the past few weeks she had no longer felt so completely on her own. An article in the Sunday Times about the problems of lone parents had sparked off hundreds of letters, following which about a dozen people had met and formed a group called Gingerbread. The aim, Mim declared, was to become a national self-help organization for single-parent families.

Tomorrow is celebration day. Ten years after the article that started it all, Mim Harper and about 25 other founder members and key activists, past and present, are holding a special reunion. More elaborate celebrations are planned for Easter when, to coincide with its annual general meeting, Gingerbread is organizing "the largest self-catering holiday in the world". It is taking place in North Wales, and 8,000 members and their children are expected to attend.

Gingerbread's achievements are impressive. Nearly 400 local groups now meet regularly throughout the country, with a collective membership of about 15,000. They offer lone parents a mixture of practical and moral support. Frequent social activities are arranged and down-to-earth help is provided in the form of shared baby-sitting and other exchange services. Many groups operate local advice centres, housing schemes or day care facilities for youngsters.

From its national headquarters, Gingerbread gives advice on financial, welfare and other matters, runs a penfriend scheme, and keeps an accommodation register for parents wanting to share a home. Information sheets are available on a variety of subjects including

supplementary benefits, family law and housing, and there is a monthly magazine called Ginger. Through its holiday company, formed in 1976, Gingerbread offers a range of low-cost family holidays.

Additionally, by dint of research, publicity, liaison with other organizations and contact with government, Gingerbread acts as a voice for lone parents by drawing attention to the special needs of one-parent families.

If Gingerbread seems to have grown like Topsy, the reason for its many initiatives is that they directly reflect its members' problems: Loneliness; lack of information; housing difficulties; poverty; the juggling act of trying to combine a job with care of the children; practical difficulties like not knowing how to change a fuse; or, in the case of a man, the initial feeling of inadequacy when faced with the cooking and ironing.

Julie Kaufmann says that before she joined Gingerbread she had not realized that her problems were so widely shared.

There are an estimated 850,000 single-parent families, between them caring for 11 million children—and the numbers are rising by approximately 6 per cent a year. About 63 per cent of all families on supplementary benefit are headed by lone parents. Roughly half of all children "in care" are those of parents who are on their own.

The four most urgent needs, Mr Thomas says, are: substantial up-rating of child benefits; more day care facilities; the introduction of family courts; willingness by government and local authorities to help single parents to help their children.

Since Gingerbread's immediate plans include extending its counselling services, launching more children's holiday and after-school care projects, and seeking charitable status so as to be able to raise more money for more self-help action, there is certainly plenty to keep it busy for the next 10 years.

Gingerbread caters for all categories of single parents: the divorced, separated, widowed, unmarried or those whose partners may be in hospital or prison. Members vary in age from about 19 to 60, with the majority in the 25 to 45 bracket. Most local groups charge a modest annual subscription. For further details, see local telephone directories or contact the headquarters, 35 Wellington Street, London, WC2.

Rosemary Brown

As both sides in the steel strike hold crucial meetings today:
an assessment by Paul Routledge and Peter Hill

Tempted back from the brink?

Two crucial meetings take place this morning of fundamental importance to the Government's economic policy and the country's industrial foundations. In Downing Street Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet colleagues will reflect on the effects of their new intervention in the state steel strike.

The Cabinet's discussion must surely be dominated by a desire to find an early solution with minimum loss of face all round. Ministers remain publicly committed to standing aloof from the wage dispute, but seasoned Thatcher watchers detect a greater readiness to sacrifice doctrinaire philosophy to the needs of the hour—if it can be done without a massive collapse of confidence in governmental credibility.

In the less august environs of King's Cross the 21 member executive of the dominant Iron and Steel Trades Confederation meets to confirm its decision to call out up to 20,000 more men employed in the private steelmaking sector. Representatives of steel unions from all over the world are attending the meeting to advise on the closing of the few remaining loopholes allowing imported steel into the United Kingdom.

Only a few hours remain before the strike reaches a critical weekend watershed. Unless a fresh peace initiative is mounted quickly, the private sector will be brought to an unwilling, but probably effective halt, the people of south Wales will suffer a one day "general strike" with the threat of worse to come and the TUC may be obliged, however reluctantly, to carry out its threat of a general strike.

With all domestic production at a standstill, ports blocked, sympathy action by affiliated unions of the International Metal Workers' Federation and ugly scenes at factory gates, large tracts of British industry will come slowly, but inevitably to a standstill.

Exports, already compromised by the strength of sterling, will not only be delayed but may lose irretrievably, layoffs will mount among those workers employed by the major steel using industries and companies will close.

Worse still, when the dispute is over, gaping wounds will remain. The bitterness will linger on between management and workers in the steel industry and elsewhere. Foreign



Mr William Sims (in anorak) and Mr Hector Smith (left) the blast furnacemen's leader

markets for British steel and British goods will be lost and the major steel using industries—construction, engineering, motor manufacture, canning and shipbuilding and many more—will seek to replace BSC with foreign steel suppliers.

Is this really what the Government wants? Is it what Mr William Sims and his ISTC colleagues want? The one thing that all the parties are agreed on is that the consequences of the strike will be very serious indeed.

Presumably they all share a common interest in settling the dispute which is now in its fourth week. Assembling the elements of a compromise deal will be difficult. Both unions and management have expended vast sums of money on digging ever deeper foxholes than on seeking out common ground. That task was left to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service whose officials yesterday began the unenviable task of marrying the conflicting demands of both sides.

Some obvious bridges over the negotiating gulf suggest themselves. The dispute is now widening to involve the whole financial basis of BSC's operations. The TUC is challenging ministerial approval of the plant closure, a view not likely to be shared by those the police killed in Nyanga. On the outcome of the appeal will depend the nature and severity of the sentences awaiting the Reverend David Russell on the charges on which he has already been convicted (including possession of a book).

That, however, does not exhaust the catalogue of legal actions against him; the latest are those, mentioned above, relating to the breaking of his bannings order. At the beginning of December, the Synod of the Anglican Church in South Africa was held in Grahamstown, Natal, presided over by the Archbishop of Cape Town, William Burnett. To the astonishment and delight of the gathering of bishops and other clergy, Mr Russell appeared without warning before the opening session, and was most warmly received then and at the sessions of the synod which he attended. One of the priests at the synod has explained that the form of summons to attend it, issued by the archbishop, was binding upon him. "He could not fail to come," said the clergyman.

"The archbishop is his father in God and a summons from him is more binding than restrictions imposed by the state." (It would, of course, be even more interesting to know what Mr Russell himself said by way of explanation of his action, and indeed in his speeches at the synod, but as he is a banned person, all South African publications are forbidden, under fearsome penalties, to quote anything he says, so that none of his words are at present available to me.)

At first it was believed that the South African authorities might take no action against Mr Russell in respect of his conduct; he returned quietly

has been set for the industry to achieve commercial viability. An extended period of running down of capacity going beyond the present unrealistic August date to encompass most, if not all, of the new financial year beginning in April (for which the Government has allocated a £450m cash limit) would almost certainly bring a positive response from the TUC. Consultations could begin on the phasing out of excess steelmaking capacity.

The collapse of market demand prompted the draconian measures to bring BSC capacity more into line with foreseeable demand and for a level of production which could be sold at a profit. But that programme has to be seen in the context of the overall European steel industry restructuring programme orchestrated by Industry Commissioner Davignon.

Ministers might therefore take up the TUC's proposal that the European Coal and Steel Community should foot more of the bill than it has in the past. Money released by such a measure could be used by the industry to finance the kind of settlement which is not perfectly fitted to the monetarist theory might still find acceptance.

It is impossible to read the minds of the steel unions' negotiators and therefore gauge their final terms for a settlement. But they may be tempted back to the bargaining table by an offer composed of a

substantial basic pay increase linked to a statement of intent covering job flexibility and manning levels. The way might then be clear to take up the steel unions' important concession on joint productivity bargaining at local level.

BSC has already offered a 4 per cent guaranteed performance bonus for the first quarter of this year and the prospect of much more if the expected improved output per man materialises. Both sides now recognize the need for a lead in payment to get local productivity deals off the ground. Steelworkers, like coal miners, need the motivation of a visible cash target at which they can aim. If the money is available, it ought not to be beyond the wit of BSC management to provide it.

The aim must certainly be to eliminate overmanning, reduce costs and sell steel at a profit. But if the country is faced with an industrial Armageddon it is surely reasonable for all parties and the Government has a responsibility both as banker and shareholder of the BSC—to search actively and constructively for a solution.

When the previous Conservative government experienced its first industrial confrontation, it took 20 weeks of limited industrial action and a strike by the miners to produce Lord Wilberforce's celebrated judgment that "too much was asked of these men". Does the country have to go through all that again?

Bernard Levin

The indefensible face of apartheid

It is a remarkable man who pleads from within his own persecution for the victim of another

home to his house-arrest in Wynberg as soon as the synod was over, and it seemed possible that the authorities might weigh the satisfaction of persecuting him still further against the possible publicity abroad (Mrs Helen Suzman said that such a case would make headlines throughout the world) and decide to ignore his action. But it was not to be; Mr Russell (described by the South African Bishop Desmond Tutu as "the freest human being I have ever met") had already spent some years defying South Africa's laws by practising Christianity with consenting adults (and even children) in public, and if he had been allowed to get away with conduct of this sort he would probably have gone further and started ranting to God the things that

are God's. So two summonses were served upon him. Perhaps it would be helpful if I were to summarise the criminal calendar of Mr Russell at this point. Tomorrow he faces a first hearing on two summonses relating to the alleged breaking of a bannings order; in February he will know the outcome of his appeal against conviction on charges of telling the truth about police crimes in Nyanga; on February 1 he will hear the outcome of his trial on charges of breaking his bannings order on another occasion; and on another occasion he is charged with possession of a book containing the truth about the police murder of Steve Biko, and if found guilty will be sentenced. His secretary, incidentally, Mrs Clemens, convicted of possessing another book on Biko, awaits sentencing on February 18.)

I hope to provide information about the outcome of Mr Russell's various legal tribulations; I must also mention that the synod he attended in defiance of the state should also have been attended by the two Bishops of Mozambique, but these were prevented by their state from travelling to South Africa—truly, though there is tyranny in apartheid, there is no apartheid in tyranny.

Which brings me to the second South African register of the week. At the synod, Archbishop Burnett said "I believe the denial of justice and freedom to disfranchised people of South Africa is gross as to make the South African way of life indefensible—a cause you cannot defend." This is a view shared by a young lay Baptist in South Africa, Mr Peter Moll, who is an actual student, and also a student theology part-time. He did his compulsory basic military training in the ordinary way, and was then, as a reservist, called up for border service in December, 1977. He refused to serve, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Early in 1979 he was called up again, and again

refused on the same grounds of conscience; this time, at a court martial in September last year, he was fined. Almost immediately afterwards he was called up again, and again refused to go; at the court martial he had said that if the laws of God and the laws of man conflicted, the laws of God, for him, took priority, and this clearly remains his view.

For his third refusal, he was tried by a military court on December 4 last, and this time the cat stopped playing; Peter Moll was sentenced to the maximum sentence, 18 months' imprisonment. He had repeated his willingness, expressed at his earlier trials, to do civilian service as a substitute for military, but there is no provision for conscientious objectors in South Africa to be directed to such an alternative, and his request was turned down. Before his trial, he had written a letter to the commanding officer of the unit to which he was required to report. In it, he declared that the injustice of South Africa was such that it "makes one question very seriously just what one is required to fight for, and what one is required to die for." And having considered that question seriously, he had concluded that

... blacks have for decades tried to change matters by

constitutional and peaceful means, but burnings, detentions without trial and shootings had removed all hope of peaceful change... This is a situation of fundamental injustice. Until it is the government's express intention to remove it, I will be unable in conscience to defend it.

P.S.—As I write, there comes news that the Reverend David Russell has sent a telegram to Mr Brexner, on behalf of a priest, Father Dudko, who has been arrested there for his Christian beliefs; truly it is a remarkable man who pleads from within his own persecution for the victim of another. I conclude, therefore, with the text of his message:

I appeal to you to release Father Dmitri Dudko from imprisonment. He may be able to witness to his conversion to freedom. I ask as one banned by the Government of South Africa and under nightly house arrest which severely limits my freedom. I face charges and likely prison sentences. One of the touchstones in the judgment of history on any regime will be the treatment of dissenters. The world sees tragic parallels to what is being done to Father Dudko and those detained and restricted in South Africa. The arbitrary abuse of power can never serve the struggle for a humane society which is free and just. May you apply wisdom and compassion in releasing Father Dudko.

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Living on memories of Shakespeare

At a time when arts organizations are tightening their belts, Scotland still seems full of new projects—new galleries, new theatres, new companies. Yet the one really healthy place, Aberdeen, remains strangely backward in some areas of the arts, notably in providing any professional drama of its own.

Aberdeen is awash with oil money: local government is housed in big new complexes, new housing estates and commercial buildings rise apace, spending on light entertainment is high, but the city does not even have its own theatre company, an amenity which is enjoyed by far smaller, and poorer, cities.

There is support for the arts: Aberdeen has a fine art gallery and is about to spend £2m on the His Majesty's Theatre, which caters for visiting productions and amateur groups. But campaigns for a repertory company have always come to naught.

The latest attempt to energize the city came in 1978 from the Scottish Arts Council, who commissioned a report which urged the establishment of a small

company based in Aberdeen but also touring the Grampian region. Last week the city council finally decided its action on the report: further investigation of various options.

Somehow the will to do anything seems lacking. Apart from the general restraints on local government spending, relations between the region and the district are bad, making cooperation difficult. Some officials doubt whether there is really sufficient support for a theatre company.

As one theatrical campaigner said: "It is like baring your head against a brick wall." If Aberdeenans are deprived now, they will soon lack even touring productions: the city will be without a proper theatre for 14 months while His Majesty's Theatre is being renovated.

"We are the land of the philistines," said one official. "But it is not strictly true. Shakespeare visited here, you know."

But that was four centuries ago—and, of course, it was with a touring production.

The red shoes dance again

While the Dance Umbrella festival is going on down south, the Scottish Ballet will be holding its own week of festivities in Glasgow. It will be opened on February 25 by Maira Mearns, introducing the film for which she is particularly remembered, *The Red Shoes*.

Then on March 1, the veteran ballerina will be taking the stage again, dancing at a public



ing its own week of festivities in Glasgow. It will be opened on February 25 by Maira Mearns, introducing the film for which she is particularly remembered, *The Red Shoes*. Then on March 1, the veteran ballerina will be taking the stage again, dancing at a public

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balet performance for the first time since 1932. She will be performing a short solo ballet, specially created by the company's artistic director, Peter Darrell. During the gala evening there will also be a performance of *Five Ruckert Songs*, with Dame Janet Baker as the singer.

Other programmes will offer up to a score of new short works, being created by members of the company. These will include plenty of light-hearted entertainment, designed to show people that ballet "is not all tutus and tarts and dancing shoes".

Later this year the company will make its debut at the Edinburgh Festival, with programmes including *The Tales of Hoffman*.

Trying to fill Edinburgh's hole

There is in Edinburgh a famous hole in the ground which seems doomed to be a graveyard for civic ambitions. The site in Castle Terrace appears capable of swallowing all manner of grotesque schemes.

Once upon a time it was destined as the site for an opera house—you may remember the fate of that. Two years ago Edinburgh council approved a plan for a Hilton hotel there,

but the developers dropped the scheme. Nevertheless the council remains undaunted and last week decided to make new attempts to find someone to build a luxury hotel.

Meanwhile, on one corner of the site, the Little Lyceum theatre continues to thrive. Leslie Lawton, the Lyceum's new director, said he was originally told the theatre would have to close immediately after the last festival, then that it would be pulled down after Christmas, then three days before Christmas that it would not be pulled down immediately, but would definitely come down by the summer.

He displays little faith in the latest development plans: "I am already thinking about productions for 1981."

Fortunately, dreams of an opera house still remain: Lochlan and council is spending £400,000 on restoring the Edinburgh Playhouse, a very large disused cinema; now

The newly formed National Youth Orchestra of Scotland spreads its wings this summer with a tour of Shetland, Orkney and the Hebrides. The tour will include a concert at Sullom Voe, which the orchestra believes will be the farthest north a symphony concert has ever been given in Britain.

a big orchestra pit is also being installed.

However, the building will not be suitable for large-scale opera and ballet unless millions of pounds are spent on stage extensions, and it is questionable whether there would be sufficient visiting productions to justify such expense.

The Playhouse is due to open in June, with smaller scale opera and ballet, variety and pop shows among its plans; the regional council is cautiously waiting to gauge public support for the theatre before committing itself to further spending.

Touring the high road

Plenty of money is being spent on building new theatres and renovating old ones, but a problem remains: finding enough decent things to put in them.

Few worthwhile commercial productions are available and it is increasingly difficult to attract the big English companies; so the Scottish Arts Council believes the only answer is to create its own touring company. It is now about to launch a completely new Scottish theatre company, which would tour the main theatres from a base in Glasgow.

The scheme is being drawn up by Ewan Hooper, a Scot who is particularly known for his work in London, as founder of the Greenwich Theatre. After completing a feasibility study, he is now preparing detailed plans and estimates for a pilot season, to begin in a year's time.

He envisages an initial season of 13 weeks, with the main emphasis on presenting the work of Scottish playwrights. They would also commission new plays from Scottish writers and new versions of European plays.

His researches have left him in no doubt that there is a demand for all kinds of touring productions and "particularly a need for a company that takes Scottish drama really seriously."

Blessing the arts

The arts in Scotland have received a blessing from the churches, in the shape of disused church buildings which have been turned into a variety of attractive arts centres, like Glasgow's Henry Wood Hall and Edinburgh's Queen's Hall. The next to be put to secular use is the historic Tron Kirk in Glasgow, which will become a home for the Glasgow Theatre Club at a cost of £400,000. It hopes to open as

a 240-seat theatre in about a year.

The club is seen as Glasgow's answer to the Traverse Theatre in Edinburgh, which has done so much to develop new Scottish playwrighting. Ironically, the Glasgow scheme is starting at a time when the Traverse is in serious difficulties; it has had to close down for nine weeks, and with only a tiny auditorium cannot make enough money to improve its finances. The answer would be a larger building: is there a spare church somewhere, preferably with a sponsor to pay for the conversion?

It is worth noting that the arts do not come across as strange green and red vehicle which was once a Glasgow Corporation double-decker bus. It is a travelling art gallery from the Scottish Arts Council, which is currently in the process of Edinburgh suburbs but will be heading north after the snows have cleared.

Martin Huckerby



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REGRESS IN MOSCOW

Only a significant shift in the balance of Moscow politics can explain the simultaneous banishment of Dr Sakharov and "resignation" of Mr Vladimir Kirillin, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. Both men are, in their different ways, important figures. No moves against them could have been taken without discussion at the highest level. Almost certainly their fates are interconnected.

On its own the banishment of Dr Sakharov to the closed city of Gorky would be relatively easy to explain. He has been a thorn in the side of the regime since at least 1961, when he wrote to Mr Khrushchev protesting against atomic bomb tests. In recent years he has been a fear- less champion of human rights and the main channel to the west for information on the persecution of dissidents. In 1977 he wrote to President Carter and received a much publicized reply. Some sections of the Soviet establishment must have been itching to get at him for a long time. The danger, though, they have now received could be seen merely as a form of limited retaliation against Mr Carter for his response to the invasion of Afghanistan. It conveys the message that the Soviet Union no longer feels constrained by western opinion. At the same time the move is instantly reversible since Dr Sakharov has not been tried or sentenced or sent to the west.

However, there remains a strong suspicion that the matter is not so simple. Dr Sakharov is not just any conveniently available dissident. First, there is the curious choice of timing. The Soviet leadership has been showing every sign of being very interested in preserving good relations with France. The banishment of Dr Sakharov could easily have been postponed until after the visit of M Chaban Delmas, yet it was not, and it was too much for the distinguished French visitor. Normally the Soviet leadership is quite good at anticipating problems of this sort, so it is reasonable to assume that there was either a dispute or some kind of abnormal failure of communication and coordination within the Kremlin.

PUBLIC BORROWING MUST FALL

Mrs Thatcher has known from the start that getting the domestic economy right is the central test for her Government. If inflation is firmly set on a downward trend towards an annual rate of increase once again in single figures she can confidently expect to win the next general election. If, however, the "Thatcher experiment" does not produce such results, even extensive successes in other areas will not save her politically. It is against this background that she and her Treasury ministers are now preparing for the March budget and the associated White Paper on public expenditure for the years 1980-81 and beyond.

Many of the decisions in this area have in practice already been taken by the Government and are beginning to surface piecemeal in press reports. This appears to be a deliberate decision, aimed at preparing the ground for the very substantial changes in policy that will in total be required if the Government is to reduce present spending plans by up to £2,000m in a full year. In addition, Mr Lawson, as Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has been making speeches designed to communicate the same message.

With the benefit of hindsight Mrs Thatcher and her Chancellor of the Exchequer may be regretting that they did less at the start of this Government's term to get upwind of the inherited economic and financial dangers. Despite all the proclaimed rigour of the Government's economic policies on coming to office, public spending in the short term

Secondly, Dr Sakharov is not just any convenient dissident. As a Nobel Prize winner he is known throughout the world by the scientific community with which the Soviet Union has in recent years been anxious to develop contacts. At home he is a member of the Academy of Sciences. This august body, founded by Peter the Great, enjoys enormous prestige and power. Its members have expelled no one since the death of Stalin and have been conspicuously unwilling to expel Dr Sakharov. Their motives may be largely selfish, since they do not want to set a new precedent, but some must also sympathize with Dr Sakharov's views on the need to modernize the Soviet Union and democratize the Soviet system. Even now, stripped of all state awards, Dr Sakharov retains his membership, but the treatment of him cannot but be seen as anything but a rebuff to the Academy.

Put this together with the removal of Mr Kirillin and it looks as if the scientific and technological establishment is losing ground to the more ideological and regressive elements in the party. It is highly unlikely that Mr Kirillin resigned voluntarily, whether in sympathy with Dr Sakharov or for some other reason. He may have protested against the punishment of Dr Sakharov on the grounds that it would jeopardize scientific contacts with the west. Certainly he knows Dr Sakharov, whose dacha is near his own. Yet in other circumstances none of this would be quite enough to bring about his removal. He has been a very competent man in a key position and he is only 67, which is young by Soviet standards. He was not even among those singled out for special criticism in Mr Brezhnev's speech on economic shortcomings last November. The blame was put mainly on various ministries. Mr Kirillin's committee was merely told that it "must also work in a more energetic manner".

Probably, therefore, Mr Kirillin found himself on the losing side in some wider power struggle. There have always been conflicting views on the role of the scientific community in the

Soviet Union, and particularly on its contacts with the west. The idea that scientific advance requires a certain level of intellectual freedom is difficult for some sections of the party to swallow, and the opening to the west has provoked more complex disputes. The vast majority of scientists have grasped eagerly at the new opportunities and have grumbled only at continuing restrictions on travel and access to western publications, but there have been some who have felt that their own endeavours were in danger of being pushed aside by western imports. These could have found support among more nationalist elements in the party who do not want the Soviet Union to become dependent on western technology. The same camp would include those who distrust all forms of ideological contamination from the west. It was noticeable even in the early seventies that Mr Brezhnev's enthusiastic statements on scientific and economic cooperation with the west were endorsed in much cooler tones by Mr Suslov.

Now that this cooperation has been jeopardized by the invasion of Afghanistan it would not be surprising if those who never liked it anyway were feeling that the tide was running in their favour. Indeed, it must have been running somewhat in their favour when the decision to invade Afghanistan was taken. The tone of the press, which is slipping back towards the Cold War, seems to confirm this trend. Logically, of course, if there is going to be less technology from the west the Soviet authorities should be making new efforts to encourage their own scientists and to reform the system so as to get their achievements into production sooner, but Soviet politicians do not work that way. If the present trend is confirmed, Soviet scientists will come under tighter party controls which will further inhibit their work. Western protests against the shocking treatment of Dr Sakharov, whose dissent has been entirely peaceful and responsible, should therefore help other Soviet scientists as well. Western scientists should make their voices heard.

needs are allowed further to rise, it is certain that the general level of interest rates will not fall. It is in such circumstances likely that they would indeed rise still further. The consequent further depression of business confidence and the outlook for employment would be very serious indeed.

To achieve an improvement there will have to be a combination of reduced expenditure and increased revenue. It is always tempting for a government in this position to hope that major expenditure savings can be achieved by greater efficiency and less waste. Certainly something can be done in these directions, but hard experience leads to the conclusion that real cuts in practice, as opposed to forecast cuts in White Papers, can be achieved only by cutting out major functions at present being undertaken by government, central and local, or by major changes in policy.

On the revenue side the Government will be tempted by the political attractions of further cuts in direct taxation. It will, however, have little room for such cuts this year and it should probably accept the fact. There is no reason why the Chancellor should not continue his plans for reform of the system of capital taxation, where the net revenue loss can be kept within bounds. His main source of increased revenue, however, will have to be excise duties and the profits of the gas and electricity industries. He should take his decisions here despite the short term effect on the cost of living.

separates who were members of its own advisory committee. In his statement to the House of Commons announcing the Stansfeld proposals on December 17, the Secretary of State for Trade, Mr John Nott, made no reference whatsoever to the conclusion of his local authority advisers on the Stansfeld Report on the development of Stansfeld for the new airport as now envisaged would mean a population increase of 208,500 people. Growth of this size inevitably means new towns and associated development in what is at present a delightful and productive area of farmland in wholly rural countryside.

On both previous occasions the Government's proposals for the development of Stansfeld as the new airport have been rejected out of hand when they have been examined by a public inquiry. Have no doubt, Sir Colin, that the Essex County Council will fight the present proposals with the same tenacity as it has shown on previous occasions and with the same successful outcome.

For what has changed since the previous Conservative Government, in 1971, to their credit rejected any inland site for the third London airport because of "the irreparable damage that would be done to large tracts of countryside and many settled communities by the creation of an airport".

Yours faithfully,
STANLEY G. BARNETT,
Chairman,
Essex County Council,
County Hall,
Chelmsford.

Boycotting the Olympics

From Mr Spartak Beglov

Sir, "National Olympic committees must be autonomous and must resist all pressures of any kind whatsoever, whether of a political, religious or economic nature" (Olympic Charter, section 3, rule 24, paragraph C).

President Carter's attempt to prevent US sportsmen from participating in the 1980 Olympics was supposed to be directed against the Soviet Union. In practice, however, it poses a threat to the Olympic movement and every other form of international cooperation.

Hundreds of thousands of sportsmen on all continents, including the United States, prepare for the chance to represent their country at the Olympics. For many sportsmen the Olympic Games are a once-in-a-lifetime experience. It is their greatest opportunity to display achievements resulting from many years of hard training. To be able to use that opportunity is to exercise the right to realise one's talent and the fruit of one's work. In a bid to make the world Olympic movement an instrument of political blackmail, the US Administration may turn American sportsmen into mere pawns manipulated by ambitious politicians who "betray" the Olympic ideals.

In this sense, Washington's action is a violation of human rights, the right of thousands of young American sportsmen to prepare for the world's greatest athletic event. It is also an encroachment on the rights of hundreds of thousands of sportsmen in other countries and the rights of every person committed to the Olympic ideals.

The world Olympic movement is a common asset of all nations. It emerged and became established in order to be one of the highest forms of communication between people. Irrespective of their social organisation, it was developed in order to ensure a peaceful future for mankind, notwithstanding all political differences that are inevitable in an era of historic change. Participation in the Olympics, on a national or individual basis, is a contribution to peace, and each boycott is a new threat to peace.

The sovereignty of the sports movement is protected by the International Olympic Committee against any threat designed to demonstrate Washington's inability to take any constructive decision leading to peace and disarmament and ensuring human rights, including the right of nations to safeguard their revolutionary acquisitions.

The United States has so far succeeded only in violating agreements, war-mongering and torpedoing the foundations of international dialogue and cooperation laid in the past few years.

SPARTAK BEGLOV,
c/o Novosti Press Agency,
Pavlovsk Square,
Moscow,
Soviet Union.

Links with Chile

From Dame Peggy Ashcroft and others

Sir, We welcome your leader of January 18 which puts the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the resumption of diplomatic relations with Chile in its true perspective. Your leader refers to the unsatisfactory response of Pinochet's Government to the protests that were made on the torture of Dr Cassidy, which they still refuse to admit.

She is, fortunately, out of that country. But the British national William Beausire, abducted by the DINA (the Chilean secret police), Buenos Aires on 18 June 1974, is still missing. It is known that he was held and tortured by the DINA in Santiago.

His mother's appeals through the Chilean Government failed to elicit any news of his continuing existence since 1975. There are five other cases of connections of British families in the same situation.

Has the present British Government any answer to those facts? Or has it reason not to believe the human rights reports that have been deteriorated during the last year?

Yours faithfully,
PEGGY ASHCROFT,
MARGARET DRABBLE,
GARDINER,
GREVILLE JANNER,
HAROLD PINTER,
Chile Committee for Human Rights,
1 Cambridge Terrace, NW1.

Increasing state pensions

From Mr Jack Jones, CR

Sir, Inflation is rising at a very rapid rate indeed, and with the projected increases of 29 per cent on gas, and 22 per cent on electricity, the cost of living for coal and oil, it is clear that the elderly are really going to suffer.

The increases applied to national pensions last November have been substantially eroded, and it would mean severe hardship for pensioners if they have to wait until next November for a further increase in their pension.

In periods of rapid inflation, it is surely not unreasonable to argue that pension adjustments should be made at six-monthly intervals. It might be argued that such a system is administratively inconvenient. However, in Canada a quarterly cost of living adjustment is made to the basic pension without causing chaos. Where there is a will there is a way.

I hope that the Government and Members of Parliament of all parties will examine sympathetically this most urgent issue.

Yours sincerely,
JACK JONES,
President,
T&GWU Retired Members
Associations,
16 Swains Lane, N6.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Civil Defence: a lethal failure of duty?

From Mr Tony Kerpel

Sir, In view of the interest in civil defence shown recently by *The Times* and its readers, it would be appropriate to look not simply at new shelter provision, but at the way existing-shelter policy is being pursued.

There is, in the vicinity of my ward, a large deep-tunnel shelter which was extensively used during the last war. For the past four years this shelter has been used as a document storage company, on lease from the Property Services Agency.

The company has demolished the protected concrete entrance to the shelter, and replaced it with a brick foyer incorporating glass windows and a wooden door. This effectively cancels out from use as a shelter the rest of this large structure.

There are pertinent questions to be asked which follow from the Home Office's decision to abandon as being of no practical use to civilians existing shelters? Has the Home Office, considered modifications to existing shelters which would meet current requirements?

Does the Home Office issue guidelines to local planning authorities advising them how to preserve shelters in a useable state, or can local authorities merely put shelters out of commission?

According to a *Times* report by Stewart Tiedler on May 6, 1974, the Home Office estimated that, if nothing were done to minimize the aftermath effects of a nuclear attack, then casualties would be 80 per cent. A national shelter policy would take this down to 20 per cent.

Since that report, an Act of Parliament has transferred responsibility for deep shelters from the Home Office to the Property Services Agency. To my knowledge these two bodies have no joint responsibility for civil defence, and the Property Services Agency is looking to commercial use of such shelters. The fact seems to be that far from maintaining a minimum civil defence provision we are actually disengaging from such activity.

The only provision for hard-shelter covers those civil servants and politicians who would be expected to administer a devastated homeland. The fact that nothing is being done to cater for the welfare of the civilian population on the basis that "we can't do enough so we will do nothing" smacks of criminal neglect.

As ever it is to be the pin-striped moles who survive in their burrows. In peacetime they are inflation-proof. In wartime, fallout-proof. While the rest of us can irradiate indignation.

Yours faithfully,
TONY KERPEL,
Members' Room,
The Town Hall,
London Borough of Camden,
Euston Road, NW1.

Private access to public records

From Mr Hugh Paskett

Sir, As this office conducts one of the larger professional research organizations, with a worldwide scope, I hope that I can offer a broad perspective to the present correspondence.

It may not be entirely clear to readers, but in essence the Public Record Office has two functions: (a) to receive government archives into its custody, and (b) to make them available appropriately to both government offices and the public (lawyers, professional and amateur historians, etc.).

As arranged at present, in essence the archives are in two principal buildings, (a) a new building at Kew where modern departmental records are held (and continue to accumulate) and (b) the older building in Chancery Lane where are held medieval, state paper, and legal records. It is a fairly clear-cut division, and very workable for all concerned.

It enables the less fragile modern records to be handled by a computerized system with conveyor belts and the like at Kew, which can hardly be challenged as the finest repository for modern archives in the world. It is for example far superior to the National Archives in Washington, where the scope (nothing earlier than 1776), is comparable.

The proposal which has caused so much outcry is that the records held at Chancery Lane should be kept there still, but made available to researchers only by being taken out to Kew by van at a day or two's notice. The objections are twofold: (a) inconvenience to researchers and (b) hazard to the documents.

The first thing which must be said about inconvenience to researchers is that only two correspondents have written in favour of the proposals (January 17 and 18) and both are quite irrelevant as their declared interests lie in modern records already at Kew. The increased minimum public telephone call charge of 5p means that now I have not only to inform her of my condition but to inquire as to hers.

The social consequences of this inflationary increase are to be deplored.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY NICE,
Manor Farm,
Aldham,
Near Canterbury,
Kent,
January 19.

Into extra time

From Mr Geoffrey Nice

Sir, Until recently I could telephone my wife from any part of the country and inform her that I was well, all for the price of 2p. The increased time purchased by the new telephone minimum public telephone call charge of 5p means that now I have not only to inform her of my condition but to inquire as to hers.

The social consequences of this inflationary increase are to be deplored.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY NICE,
Manor Farm,
Aldham,
Near Canterbury,
Kent,
January 19.

The integrity of Guy Liddell

From Mr Malcolm Frost

Sir, It is probably not generally known that the allocation of money by government to the pre-war intelligence departments was by present standards grossly inadequate. These departments were served by a small band of devoted and patriotic men and women for little financial reward.

It was largely due to the efforts of the Earl of Swinton, who probably saved the Battle of Britain by his single minded support for the development of radar, when a pre-war Secretary of State for Air, that the Security Service was rapidly expanded in 1940 to cope with the fifth column scare following the successful invasions of Holland, Belgium, Norway and France. It was only right that at this time the efforts of the Security Service should be concentrated on the activities of Germany and possible fascist collaborators in this country.

We need to remember the large number of suspects—many of them in important positions—who at the instigation of the Security Service were detained under Regulation 18B.

It was during this period of alarm that Lord Swinton requested my secondment to the Security Service from the BBC, where I had served as Director of Overseas Intelligence, and until I returned to the BBC in 1944 to plan the coverage of the Second Front I worked directly under Guy Liddell. Unfortunately, the eminent solicitor of international repute also recruited by Lord Swinton is now dead, but I have no doubt that he would endorse the strong stand of one of his own recruits, Mr Skardon, in Guy Liddell's defence.

Whatever reserves I might have developed about the limitations of the Security Service, I was never given the slightest cause to doubt the patriotism of its pre-war officers. I feel bound by the undertakings which all war time temporaries gave to respect the confidentiality of our work and I have nothing but contempt for those who have broken their undertakings and promoted snavery to the public honourable man.

I do not wish to say anything about those whose disloyalty has been proved, except to say that penetration of the personnel and communications of the other side forms an essential ingredient of all espionage and counter espionage work. The act of penetration is obviously greater at a time of rapid expansion. It was inevitable for this reason alone that the small pre-war staff reacted with a degree of suspicion against wartime expansion.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM FROST,
23 Friday Street,
Henley on Thames,
Oxfordshire.

From Mr B. J. Greenwood

Sir, I must thank you for your fascinating series of articles on Civil Defence. It is indeed a great comfort to learn that, when the holocaust arrives, our government will be safely housed in a three-storey bunker deep under a wooded hill in the country.

What shame that they will no longer have a population to govern!

Yours faithfully,
B. J. GREENWOOD,
32 Greystones Road,
Barnstead,
Maidstone,
Kent.

Private access to public records

(is the history of the common man) is far more served by the records which are in Chancery Lane than those at Kew.

Seeing aside the remote risks of hijacking Magnus Carta and passing jumble, your academic correspondents have been quite clear on the serious hazards to fragile medieval documents of making them available for research only by subjecting them to a desecrating 20 mile round trip in the jolts of London traffic.

Since the archives in Chancery Lane are the finest medieval records in the world (excepting perhaps those in the Vatican), and when an archivist's first duty is to his documents, this proposal can be hardly other than disgraceful.

The decision has been arrived at by making no cuts at all in 56 per cent of the running costs of the Public Record Office, and imposing the entire 10 per cent cut in expenditure upon the remaining 44 per cent of the functions, principally the Search Department. The proposals would carry more conviction if the other 56 per cent was to be left intact.

One hears rumours of over-staffing in the establishment and secretariat. It is really necessary for Public Record Office staff to travel to advise places such as county record offices and the National Library of Wales? And, if it is necessary, could the benefitting repositories not pay for this from their own local funds?

Should not other government departments contribute to the cost of services provided to them by the Public Record Office? And could it not be an economy to move documents on 20-mile round trips, rather than produce them in the building where they are?

Finally, if we are to have "Freedom of Information", experience in Washington is that we will need more, not less, expenditure on government archives.

Yours faithfully,
H. PESKETT,
Genealogist,
Debert's Pease Lodge,
74 Parkmead Street,
Winchester,
Hampshire,
January 22.

After Milton

From Professor Edward Mendelson

Sir, The learned judge in the trial on the Auden papers (December 21) was alluding not to Wordsworth but to Wigglesworth, a poet of colonial Massachusetts whose name the court stenographer forgivably failed to recognize. The observation that Wigglesworth would be remembered after Milton is forgotten, but only after Milton is forgotten, makes rather more sense in the judge's version. If memory serves there is another version in Hazlitt, who attributes it to Richard Parnon.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD MENDELSON,
Department of English and Comparative Literature, Columbia University in the City of New York,
New York, NY 10027.

From Mr Bernard Roberts

Sir, Father Church?

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD ROBERTS,
17 Aylesbury Road,
Wendover,
Buckinghamshire.

Money for medical studies

From Dr Brian Mawhinney, MP for Peterborough (Conservative)

Sir, Professor Crisp's letter (January 19) will have surprised and saddened a lot of people in London University's Medical Faculty. Many of his colleagues will be sad that such a noted medical scientist resorted to exaggerated claims. The claims, for example, that the Government's decision to charge realistic medical fees for overseas students "may well cripple some of our most famous medical schools", and that it "effectively dismantles irreversibly some of the London medical institutes" are insupportable.

The surprise lies in the inclusion in the same letter of the above statements on "dismantling" and "crippling" some London medical institutions with the sentence in his first paragraph: "The task of making recommending ways of making undergraduate and postgraduate medical education in London more cost effective in the interests of preserving its excellence is currently under way in this university."

The committee to which he refers is chaired by Lord Flowers and the committee will report next month and its main recommendations have already been widely leaked within the university. They include the closure of the preclinical departments of St Thomas' Hospital Medical School and of the Royal Free Hospital Medical School; the closure of the clinical departments of the Westminster Hospital Medical

School; and the closure of several postgraduate medical institutes.

Who is "dismantling" and "crippling" whom and for what reasons will be the subject of heated debate within London's medical institutions over the next few months. Few, if any, will believe that the Government is the culprit.

Professor Crisp has some explaining to do.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN MAWHINNEY,
Senior Lecturer, Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine,
House of Commons.

London's third airport

From the Chairman of Essex County Council

Sir, It was kind of Sir Colin Buchanan (January 9) to refer to the tenacity shown by the Essex County Council in 1965-66 in successfully fighting and defeating the Government's proposal for Stansfeld.

The sad history of the Stansfeld debacle over the past 20 years is, the blind insistence of the Department of Trade and the British Airports Authority that Stansfeld holds the answers to the nation's air-port problems, without any regard for the consequences of creating a major urban development in a delightful part of rural Essex.

Yet again, Essex is faced with proposals for the development of Stansfeld by a Government which has apparently been advised to completely disregard the considered advice of the local authority repre-

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Stock markets

FT Ind 450.8, up 1.0
FT Gilt 68.93, up 0.18

Sterling

\$2.2790, up 35 points
Index 71.5, down 0.2

Dollar

Index 84.6 up 0.3

Gold

\$700 an ounce up \$10

3-month money

Inter-bank 17 1/2 to 17 3/4
Euro \$ 1 1/2 to 1 1/4

IN BRIEF

Iran starts
proceedings
against Bank
of America

Tan's central bank is starting legal proceedings against the Bank of America to recover \$100m (£43.5m) it deposited with the bank.

The Iranians said \$50m of the deposit was due for release on December 12 and the rest was due on January 7, but the Bank of America said it was not in a position to unlock the deposit.

On Monday a Paris court upheld restrictions placed by the Iranian Central Bank on accounts in France held by the American Embassy, in response to a US demand for Iranian deposits which it in Paris.

Geest acquisition

Geest Computer Services, part of the Geest food and industrial group, has acquired Charrington Computer Services of Bishop's Cleeve and has set up a new company, Geest Micro Systems, to market microcomputer products.

Wine tax warning

Britain's wine and spirit industry has given a warning that further increases in wine taxation could depress the market and lead to a drop of as much as 15 per cent in the amount of revenue collected.

Armitage holding

Armitage, Shaker's largest shareholder, the Dutch-based Ceramics Investment Holdings, yesterday increased its stake in the company to 21 per cent from 20.5 per cent. Armitage is the subject of a £30m bid from Blue Circle Industries.

British Rail openings

The Government is looking at ways of attracting private investment into subsidiary companies of British Rail. Mr Norman Fowler, the Transport Minister, told the new select committee of MPs on transport that his department was considering whether there might be suitable openings for private investment in British Rail's hotels, housing, property and sealink ventures.

Turkey delays cuts

Turkey is delaying its long-awaited austerity package until it gets a guarantee from the West for continued economic aid.

Oil tanks Gulf-bound

Three giant oil purification tanks, part of a consignment of 14 from Britain to the Middle East, have been shipped out to the Persian Gulf. The tanks were built at the Midlands works of Danks of Netherthorpe.

Meat plant jobs cut

The Fastfood Marketing Corporation, which is 74 per cent owned by an offshoot of the National Farmers' Union, said yesterday it plans to halve the workforce at its second largest factory in its C and T Harris food division, bringing the number of jobs down to 450.

Wall Street up sharply

Led by strength in defence and oil issues the New York Stock Market rose sharply in heavy trading. The closed 11 industrial averages. The Dow Jones 30 rose to 877.56, up 10.75 points, 50,620,000. The SDR was 1.31815 and the ESDR was 0.579407.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises
Armstrong Shanks 3p to 35p
Beecham Grp 3p to 125p
Bentley 5p to 55p
Compair 5p to 77p
Expand Metal 5p to 78p

Falls

BP 8p to 340p
Bamburgh Stores 5p to 91p
Denbyware 9p to 105p
Foster Bros 6p to 86p
Gleason MJ 3p to 38p

THE POUND

	Bank	Bank	Bank
	buy	sell	sell
Australia \$	2.10	2.05	11.00
Austria Sch	25.75	25.75	112.00
Belgium Fr	66.25	66.25	112.00
Canada \$	1.27	1.27	112.00
Denmark Kr	12.73	12.73	112.00
France Fr	8.66	8.66	112.00
Germany DM	9.52	9.52	112.00
Italy Lira	101.00	101.00	112.00
Japan Yen	11.32	11.32	112.00
Netherlands Gld	1990.00	1990.00	112.00
Sweden Kr	562.00	562.00	112.00
Switzerland Fr	4.53	4.53	112.00
United States \$	2.28	2.28	112.00
West Germany DM	9.52	9.52	112.00

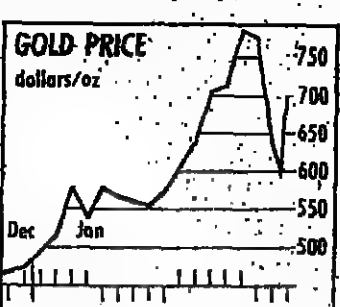
Gold price upheaval as
political rumours
lead to market confusion

By Caroline Atkinson
Gold fluctuated wildly on the London market yesterday, at one point dipping below \$600 an ounce to \$590. It then rocketed by an astounding \$100 and finally closed at \$700 an ounce in London, a rise of \$10 on the day.

Activity was so hectic that the London fixings were delayed. No one seemed sure where the price was going next. Markets have been gripped by gold fever since the new year but one dealer commented that yesterday was the most turbulent day he had seen.

The same was true across Europe. In Zurich the price plummeted early in the morning as a wave of selling hit the market. This was largely based on unconfirmed claims that the former Shah of Iran had been arrested in Panama.

Throughout the day markets were rocked by rumour and counter-rumour. Stories of the release of the American hostages to Tehran, a denial that the Shah had been arrested, and the supposed death of President Tito of Yugoslavia were all circulating, sending gold plunging and soaring. Some angry dealers suggested



that big speculators were deliberately starting the rumours. Upheaval on the bullion market appeared to have some effect on currency markets for the first time for days. The pound and the dollar weakened in fairly brisk trading. But conditions were nothing like those on the gold market.

The dollar slipped slightly against the West German and Swiss currencies to close at DM1.7285 and Swiss francs at 1.60225. The Japanese yen rose by nearly 21 to close at 237.2 against the dollar. Sterling gained 35 points against the dollar but dropped by 0.2 on its tradeweighted index to finish at 71.5 per cent of its end-1979 value.

Although many people must have had their fingers burned in the recent collapse of the gold price from its record levels last week, there are still many who believe the metal will recover again.

There appeared to be strong resistance to the price drop at the \$600 an ounce level. Dealers reported that some big sellers at \$800 an ounce were buying back once the price fell to below \$600 an ounce. Earlier this month the metal's rise received a temporary setback at above \$600 and then picked up from \$600.

After the present shakeout and profit taking the price could rise again towards the \$1,000 an ounce barrier. However, the volatility of the market makes all predictions suspect.

Political considerations have dominated the price swings and the next move could well be determined by the health of President Tito or the state of East-West relations.

At yesterday's close gold had still seen a rise of about \$175 an ounce since the turn of the year. Silver prices were also mixed yesterday, closing 50p lower for spot at 1.575 to 1.710p.

Opec dollar
surpluses
not seen
as problem

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Jan 23

Finance ministers of the "big five" industrial nations have tentatively concluded that the world's financial system should be able to cope with recycling the estimated \$100,000m (about £43,550m) of Opec surplus this year.

But at their weekend meeting in Kronberg, near Frankfurt, the ministers from the United States, West Germany, Japan, France and Britain apparently agreed that after 1980 new instruments would need to be created to handle the oil-induced balance of payments deficit of the "threshold" countries.

Threshold countries are nations like Brazil, Egypt, Pakistan, Turkey and Zaire which are in the throes of advancing from a less developed to an industrialised state. Many of them are either at or fast approaching their debt ceilings while their demand for oil is rising inexorably.

Sources said today that there was general consensus at the meeting that these countries rather than the industrialised nations or the least developed countries would constitute the major recycling problem in future.

Monetary officials are coming to accept that there will have to be some rescheduling of debts run up by the threshold countries. The feeling is growing that the western industrial nations will have to provide more direct assistance to them.

An awareness has also grown that the recycling problem is very different from that after the first sharp increase in oil prices in 1973.

At the one extreme there is a growing reluctance on the part of the Opec nations to hold their surpluses in dollars and western policymakers must go some way to meeting this desire for diversification.

Officials admit that no patent remedies have been put forward for political discussion so far. Because of worldwide changes in the supply and demand structure for oil, the West cannot now count on a period of stable or falling oil prices as followed the first round of major price increases in the 1970s.

Among the few positive points are the higher reserves held by the central banks.

US monetary official
urges joint approach

From Frank Vogel
US Economics correspondent
New York, Jan 23

An appeal for "special efforts" at policy coordination by the largest industrial countries to minimize the effects of the huge payments surpluses of the oil exporting countries has been made by a top United States government official.

Mr Anthony Solomon, the United States Treasury's under-secretary for monetary affairs, who has just been named president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, called today for greater coordination of domestic economic policies between the industrial nations.

Mr Solomon, who has just returned from meetings in Europe with officials from Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan, also called for reform of the international monetary system and a strengthening of the International Monetary Fund.

He emphasised that there could be no new official world monetary role for gold and said rumours suggesting official action to give gold a new role were nonsense.

It is the unanimous view among the big governments and monetary officials with whom I am in frequent contact that the very instability of the price of gold makes it impossible to consider the re-monnetarization of gold.

At a packed press conference here to announce officially his appointment to one of the top positions in the American central banking system, Mr Solomon said he strongly supported the tight credit policies of the Federal Reserve Board and considered "that persistent and steady federal reserve action to control the money supply is absolutely essential".

The international monetary system and particularly the American dollar had shown substantial more stability in the period since the Federal Reserve Board's decision to support the United States authorities of Iranian assets than some outsiders had expected.

"I think it is rather impressive and especially so as we have had the price of gold jumping around like a yo-yo," Mr Solomon said.

He emphasised that coordination of domestic policies which directly influenced inflation, growth and employment between the industrial countries, was a slow and difficult process. He said he really did wish to underline its importance this year.

Mr Solomon sounded confident of progress on this front and on international monetary affairs. Consideration was being given to try to strengthen the International Monetary Fund's powers of surveillance over balance of payments adjustments and international liquidity and financing, as well as foreign exchange policies.

He did not think the meeting in April of the IMF's ministerial committee would be able to finalize all the details of a substitution account under which central banks would be able to exchange dollars for some IMF asset linked to special drawing rights (SDRs).

This comment clearly suggests that the substitution account plan is running into more technical difficulties than have recently been indicated by international officials.

Mr Solomon acknowledged that the IMF had been thinking of using gold in some way to support the substitution account plan but stressed that such use would "not amount to a re-monnetarization of gold".

He said that he had decided to leave his top treasury post after three years and move to the New York Fed because he relished fresh challenges. He would continue to work on strengthening the global monetary system while also striving to curb domestic inflation.

Docks appointment
Mr John Howard, General Cargo manager with the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company, has been appointed chairman of the Liverpool Dock Labour Board. He succeeds Mr Jimmy Symes, District Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

PO strives to keep telegram service

By Patricia Tisdall,
Management Correspondent

A tug of war over the loss making telegram service appears to be developing between the Government and the Post Office.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, is understood to have questioned the justification for continuing the service in its present form. He is believed to have asked the Post Office to review the long-term future of telegrams in the light of the forthcoming separation of telecommunications from post and Giro.

It is determined to maintain the service, which straddles posts and telecommunications, despite its losses.

The telegram operation was extensively overhauled by a new management in 1978. The decision to revitalize the service was one of Sir William Barlow's first moves when he took over as chairman of the Post Office.

At that time, Sir William promised his full commitment to a reprieve after the service had been condemned as being "in a serious, indeed, hopeless condition" by the Government appointed Carter Review Committee a year earlier.

About 70 per cent of messages are received by telephone via the telecommunications division but most are delivered by postmen.

The complex internal allocation of resources and costs between the two divisions is understood to be a deterrent to hiving off the telegram service to private industry. Al-

though the Post Office hopes eventually to eliminate financial losses it does not believe the service would ever be profitable. The Post Office wants to revitalize telegrams to provide a service to households without telephones.

Use of telegrams had been declining steadily for many years, but the inland service has recently shown a marginal improvement. In 1976 4.2 million telegrams were despatched and 3.2 million were sent in 1977.

In 1979 a marketing drive associated with the reorganization contributed to a slight increase to 3.3 million. A rise of 16 per cent in the number of greetings telegrams during the second half of the year was attributed by the Post Office to advertising.

Further changes in organization and operations are being planned and are aimed at improving efficiency and quality of the service. The Post Office plans to promote telegrams services such as the overnight telegram which, although cheaper than the ordinary rate will enable a message received before 10.30 pm to be delivered with the first post the next day.

This is thought to have considerable commercial potential. The corporation also plans to extend the range of greeting messages which account for an estimated 70 per cent of total use. At present these are mainly used for weddings but a wide range of decorative telegrams are available for birthdays and other special occasions.

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No sell out
for new
offering
of tap stock

City expectations at the start of the week that the Government's new offering of long dated stock would prove a sell-out were disappointed yesterday.

Even so, market estimates suggested that rather over half the stock may have been taken up on application and that there could be fresh demand for the stock once dealings start this morning.

It turned out to be a strange day in the gilt market yesterday. With prices looking rather easier on Tuesday, the short-term speculators clearly decided not to come out in force for the new long-dated stock before subscription lists closed yesterday morning.

Though this might have been taken as likely to put a new damper on the market, prices were soon moving ahead again, particularly late in the afternoon.

So if overnight levels are held or improved upon when trading resumes this morning, the new stock (Treasury 1 1/2 per cent 2003/05) is expected to open at a premium and could well meet fresh demand provided the Government broker is ready to supply stock.

As expected, the new stock new stock applicants for the long-dated issue rather than the short-dated stock, Eschequer 1 1/2 per cent 1983.

With overall applications for the two stocks appearing to fall short of earlier money market forecasts, short term interest rates eased back during the morning. Even so, the market remains extremely tight and any fresh movement of money into gilts over the remainder of the week would keep it that way.

For the authorities, the present tightness of money markets is almost certainly a mixed blessing.

Industry is facing two
'grim' years ahead,
Sir Keith Joseph says

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Grim warnings about the prospects for industry over the next two years were issued yesterday by Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, who reaffirmed the Government's commitment to allowing market forces to shape the future of the country's industrial base.

Sir Keith, who appeared before the Select Committee on Trade and Industry, told MPs that the next two years would be difficult with industry facing a "catastrophically" low level of profits. The difficulties, he suggested, would be aggravated by workers asking for pay increases which would add to unit costs and reduce profits still further.

Asked what attitude the Government would take towards companies which found themselves in financial difficulties, Sir Keith said: "The general policy is to leave such situations to be dealt with by the market."

He had announced that the Government might be exceptionally very occasionally of a case where the Government think it necessary to take some action, but it would be very exceptional.

Questioned about the future of Rolls-Royce which is being bought under the surveillance of his department once the Industrial Bill now before Parliament is enacted, Sir Keith said that arrangements for monitoring the company's activities were under discussion.

"Our monitoring will be directed towards minimizing the damage to the taxpayer in crossing the valley through which we must pass before coming into profit," he said.

"We have every confidence in the management of Rolls-Royce and the workforce, but we must be realistic. It is a difficult couple of years before they do."

In a two-hour session which covered many aspects of the Department of Industry's work and its role in sponsoring major nationalised industries, Sir Keith declared that he had no magic wand to cure British industry's ills against a background of a century of relative economic decline. But he attributed the lack of progress to what he described as the "gulf of understanding and the gulf of loyalties".

Dealing with regional policy, the Secretary stressed that it was not the intention to alter the main lines of regional policy during the period of the Government, but he revealed that a study was being undertaken by Sir Derek Rayner into the effectiveness and operation of the regional development grants paid to industries which located their business in the assisted areas. While the system would remain stable in general terms, there were problems.

Through its four regional offices the Government is providing over £400m in grant payments with a staff of 500. The investigation is designed to produce improvements in the processing of claims and payment of grants with benefits to the taxpayer. It should be completed in about four months.

Questioned about the effectiveness of the Invest in Britain Bureau and its impact on attracting foreign investment to the United Kingdom, Sir Keith said that he believed that overseas businessmen were pretty hard-headed when it came to taking investment decisions, although there were occasions where the work of the bureau had succeeded in persuading a company to locate in Britain.

But he said that the country's reputation for bad industrial relations created an impression in the minds of foreign investors which could deter them from investing.



Mr Ralph Ehrmann: talk of new products at Airfix.

Airfix chief
in talks with
institutions

By Philip Robinson

Mr Ralph Ehrmann, Airfix chairman, faced the first of two vital meetings with his institutional shareholders yesterday. He has held the meetings in December when he decided to close the Meccano and Dinky Toy factory in Liverpool.

Seven of the 20 invited institutions took part in the talks which lasted three hours. A further meeting with the remaining 13 is planned for today.

The company would not say whether the finances of the company were discussed, but said in a statement that Mr Ehrmann discussed the company's activities and his philosophy for Airfix in the 1980s and also talked about new products.

Twenty-four hours before the meeting Mr Ehrmann received an offer for Meccano from Sheridan Investments, a privately-owned Derbyshire manufacturer of do-it-yourself products.

It is understood the offer was worth much less than £2m, and Mr Ehrmann is reported to have described it as a breaker's yard offer.

British Aluminium puts prices up again

By Edward Townsend

British Aluminium yesterday announced a further round of price increases that will boost the cost of primary ingot to £815 per tonne from February 4. The company has now imposed three increases since last summer, which in total have lifted ingot prices by more than 16 per cent.

The latest rise follows that of Alcan Aluminium 10 days ago when primary ingot went up by £50 to £810 per tonne in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic.

World aluminium prices have been increasing in line with forecasts of a significant upsurge in demand in the next few years, which the producers may be unable to satisfy.

Stocks of the metal around the world have been falling consistently for almost two years and it is clear that producers will seek to raise prices substantially as the prospects of a shortage grow and the cost of producing aluminium rises.

British Aluminium, which has capacity in the UK to produce about 140,000 tonnes per year, said the current increases reflected severe cost pressures, particularly fuel, and the need to try to restore margins to a "more flexible level".

The company has just moved on a £35m expansion of its Lochaber smelter at Fort William which, because of high energy costs, is likely to be the last expansion of aluminium capacity in the United Kingdom for many years.

British Aluminium uses most of its primary metal in its own downstream activities and said that the prices of semi-fabricated, extruded, rolled and drawn products would be increased by 8 per cent from February 18. Increases in foil products prices would be announced shortly. Premiums for billet and high purity metal would be raised from February 4.

UK aluminium prices are catching up with those in other European countries. The French price for primary ingot rose to £821 per tonne earlier this month, the Italian £866, the end of December and the German level is expected to be lifted soon to £818.

Until recently, aluminium production and demand grew at about 8 per cent a year and most producers believe that a high rate of return was sacrificed in a bid for fast growth and cheap prices.

Programme companies and advertisers stand to lose millions of dollars

Counting the TV cost of an Olympic boycott

President Carter's call on United States athletes to boycott the Moscow Olympics this summer is throwing the major television networks into a dilemma which could cost them millions of dollars. Any country action by Russian competitors in not making part in the Lake Placid Winter Olympics would be small beer to the financial disruption resulting from a Moscow boycott.

Mr Alan Baker of NBC, which paid \$70m (£30m) for the American rights to screen the summer Olympics, said his network would scrap its coverage if America decided not to take part.

It could recoup a large portion of the outlay through an insurance policy at Lloyd's, but its real problem would be the further \$150m in advertising revenue for commercials to be screened during the Olympic programmes which it would also lose.

Almost all the available time has been sold much of it at premium rates. The insurance policy does not cover this loss — nor is the government likely to offer compensation, neither to the network nor to the companies which will have to scrap already made commercials.

The ban would also sabotage NBC's schedule and send it on a costly scramble to find programmes to fill the 150 hours of empty screen time.

Smaller TV stations within the NBC orbit would also be hit as they had hoped to sell 20 per cent of the available Olympic commercial time locally on their own account.



The main street of Lake Placid where the winter games are due to start next month.

Industry sources estimate that a further \$100m will be lost by manufacturers of branded goods bearing the Olympic insignia and many manufacturers have already stopped production of these items.

Levi Strauss, they say, will be particularly hard hit. Not only is it supplying 6,000 uniforms to the athletes themselves, but it is planning to use this chance to spearhead its change of image from that of jeans manufacturer to a complete clothing company.

Coca Cola the soft drink manufacturer also stands to get a poor return on its million dollar drive to capture the Russian market from rivals

PepsiCo. To be soft drink supplier to the games it agreed to leave behind in Moscow much of the plant needed to supply the 19 million drinks it expected to sell. And it paid the Russians \$1.3m in fees for the privilege.

It is difficult to imagine American television companies happy to see the Russians arriving in Lake Placid, the small ski resort 300 miles north of New York City, where the winter Olympics are due to begin next month.

ABC television is particularly sensitive. For the past few years it has dominated the American TV network with far more viewers than its rivals.

But much to the industry's surprise, instead of being content to hold on as number one, this season gone, it is running neck-and-neck with CBS. The

boost it would get from its exclusive winter Olympic coverage could be crucial in deciding if it can hold on as number one — and be able to charge premium advertising rates again next season.

When Lake Placid tendered for the Games four years ago the cost was estimated at \$25m. But spending has soared to more than \$180m.

The money came: \$93m from federal funds; \$43m from state funds and \$46m from private sources. Some, at least, of this might have to be repaid if the Games collapse, though how the community could afford it is another matter.

ZETTERS GROUP LIMITED
INTERIM STATEMENT

Six months ended 30th September, 1979

Results
The unaudited results of the Group for the six months ended 30th September, 1979 compared with the figures for the corresponding period to 30th September 1978 and the audited figures for the year ended 31st March, 1979 were as follows:—

	30th September 1979	1978	31st March 1979
TURNOVER :			
(a) Foodstuffs			
Gross Sales Received	£,247,982	7,993,845	17,412,586
Less: Payments to Pools Winners and Betting Tax	5,394,965	5,253,286	11,485,502
	<u>2,853,017</u>	<u>2,740,559</u>	<u>5,927,084</u>
(b) Bingo and Cinemas	2,249,911	1,903,993	3,819,195
	<u>£5,102,928</u>	<u>£4,644,552</u>	<u>£9,746,279</u>
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	614,891	608,470	1,391,538
TAXATION	328,000	316,400	768,913
	<u>£286,891</u>	<u>£292,070</u>	<u>£622,625</u>
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION			
EARNINGS per Share	4.50p	4.45p	9.49p
INTERIM DIVIDEND per Share	8.75p	Nil	
AMOUNT absorbed by Interim Dividend	£49,181	Nil	



Sardinia fibre plant gets £88m state aid

The Italian cabinet today approved a grant of 160bn lire (£88m) to ENI, the state hydrocarbons corporation.

The grant, announced before Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Prime Minister, flew to the United States, will enable ENI to buy out Montefibre's 50 per cent share in the disaster-stricken Ottana manmade fibres plant in central Sardinia, which has never made a profit since starting production in 1975. ENI already owns the other 50 per cent through its chemical subsidiary ANIC.

This revenue for Montefibre should in turn clear the way for a 200bn lire (£111m) rescue by its parent Montedison and the Mediobanca merchant bank. Montefibre is the most serious loss maker in the Montedison empire.

Trade gap widens

Britain's trade deficit with the Soviet Union totalled £409.9m last year, up £144.8m on the 1978 figure. Imports from the Soviet Union rose 20 per cent to £283.5m while British exports fell by one per cent to £473.6m, according to British figures released in Moscow.

Iran reserves rising

Iran's non-frozen foreign exchange reserves are rising by about \$1,000m (£435.5m) a month and now stand at about \$7,000m (£2,078.5m), according to Mr Ali Reza Nobari, the governor of Iran's Central Bank (above). He said about \$4,000m funds are illegally frozen abroad.

Bonn bank directive

West German banks must include gold, silver and platinum in their open foreign exchange positions from February 1. The new regulation issued by the Finance Ministry means that banks cannot hold more than 30 per cent of their liable capital in open foreign exchange, gold, silver and platinum.

More bankruptcies

A total of 657 insolvency petitions were brought before West German courts last November, four per cent more than November, 1978. Business insolvencies totalled 416, while insolvencies of individuals and estates totalled 241.

Money supply up

The growth of West Germany's broadly defined money supply (M3) rose 5.1 per cent on an annually projected basis in December, up from a rise of 4.4 per cent in November. The M2 supply grew at an annually projected 10.3 per cent in December, up from a rate of 8 per cent in November.

£55m order for R-R

Orders for five Boeing 747s powered by Rolls-Royce RB211 engines have been approved for Qantas, the Australian airline, by the Australian Government. The deal is worth £55m to Rolls-Royce. In another deal, Hongkong-based Cathay Pacific Airways is to invest £27m on a Boeing 747-200B, also powered by Rolls-Royce RB211 engines, for delivery in June 1981. Almost 7m of the investment will go to the United Kingdom in orders for the engines, galleys, and seats.

Japan deficit drops

Japan's customs cleared trade deficit narrowed sharply in December to \$254.83m (£111.64m) from an upwards revised figure of \$223bn (£97.14m) deficit in November, and compared with a \$1,976m (£865.9m) surplus a year ago. The Finance Ministry said in Tokyo.

SEC member resigns

Mrs Roberta Karmel has resigned as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission from February 1, for "purely personal" reasons. Another commission member, Mr Irving Pollack, plans to retire in June.

Japan lending curb

Japanese Finance Ministry has told Mitsui Bank to strictly observe 1974 guidelines for lendings to single borrowers and reduce its lendings to Mitsui and Co Ltd by 66,880m yen (£122.04m) by the end of March.

British companies fear long-term damage if sanctions are adopted

No stomach for Soviet trade war

It was business as usual yesterday for the several hundred British companies which trade with the Soviet Union. But there was some anxiety that the present cordiality of relations could soon be replaced by coldness.

Later today, Lord Carrington, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, will give details of political and trade measures to be taken against the Soviet Union in retaliation for its invasion of Afghanistan.

He is almost certain to announce that the present cheap credit arrangement with the Soviet Union will not be continued when it expires on February 16. About £400m of the original £950m facility remains available.

However, businessmen fear that if trade sanctions are to be successful they must be more wide-ranging and consequently far more damaging to British business interests.

Mr Ronald Scrivener, executive director of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, said that political differences should not be allowed to interfere with trade. Curtailment would have a serious effect on employment in Britain.

The chamber's membership is made up of 635 British companies and 46 Soviet foreign trade organizations. Relations between the two groups remain good and both are anxious that trade should continue.

The Government wants coordinated action against the Soviet Union, Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, has discussed possible retaliatory measures with British European partners. Yesterday, trade and industry ministers held talks with Mr Luther Hodges, the United States deputy commerce secretary, on concerted action.

But businessmen remain concerned that Britain's action will not be duplicated by that of its European partners. "Personally, I believe that there is a danger that if we go it alone, our competitors will merely benefit," Mr Anthony Hore, executive secretary of the East European Trade Council, said. Cutting off trade with the Soviet Union would mean incurring considerable odium which would take many years to dispel.

Few industrialists believe that there will be a complete trade embargo. They recognize that scope for hurting the Russians by refusing technological aid, as the Americans intend, is limited. On the other hand, British firms obtain important raw materials from the Soviet Union.

Last year, it met 4.8 per cent of United Kingdom oil needs. Trade figures released yesterday show that the trade gap widened in Russia's favour during 1979. Imports totalled £827.6m (against £688.1m in 1978) and exports £419m (against £423m).

The main imports are oil and oil-related products, diamonds, furs, cork and timber. The revenue was accounted for by transuranic elements, £27.5m worth of cars were imported. The Soviet Union provided 11 per cent of Britain's diamond imports and 13.5 per cent of timber imports.

It is on the export side, however, where companies are most likely to be hit by trade sanctions.

In the first 11 months of last year exports totalled £381m. The breakdown was: machinery £117m, of which office and data processing machinery was worth £12m; semi-manufactured goods £103m, of which iron and steel products were worth £33m; textiles £31m; and chemicals £107m.

Expansion of Anglo-Soviet trade since the war has been disappointing despite the boost given by the £950m line of credit extended by the Wilson government in 1975. The scheme has been administered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department, which yesterday confirmed that even if it was withdrawn there would be nothing to prevent companies continuing to trade and to seek ECGD cover for their business. ECGD officials yesterday held talks with ministers.

The largest single cheap loan guaranteed was for £233m (about £102m) advanced for a methanol plant being constructed by Davy Powergas, Davy, which is bidding for at least two more contracts in Russia, is only one of a number of large international companies whose future workload in the Soviet Union could be jeopardized by any sanctions.

Others include ICI, which has a long-standing relationship with Eastern bloc states, and British Petroleum, which recently announced that its German subsidiary was negotiating with the Soviet Union for the construction of a £5,400m natural gas pipeline.

Several companies, including Rank Xerox and Marconi International, part of the GEC empire, have received contracts tied specifically to the staging of the Olympic Games in Moscow. Marconi, for example, has supplied television monitoring equipment. Many have hopes of repeat orders.

Whatever the measures announced by Lord Carrington, existing contracts are unlikely to be affected. ECGD cover will not be withdrawn and no difficulty in obtaining payment for work done or goods supplied is expected.

Mr Scrivener said: "The Russians have a first-class record of honouring contracts."

John Huxley

Industrial investment fall of 7.5 pc predicted

From Peter Norman

Industrial investment in Britain this year will fall by at least 7.5 per cent in real terms, according to the latest half-yearly investment survey from the European Commission in Brussels.

The predicted decline will probably be unparalleled elsewhere in the EEC. Throughout the Community investment is expected to rise by 2.5 per cent after advancing by only 1 per cent in 1979.

The survey was carried out in October and November last year and therefore cannot consider industry's reactions to the latest oil price increases. It suggests that Belgium and Germany will experience a strong real growth of 8 per cent in industrial investment in 1980.

In the Netherlands, investment should advance by 6 per cent in volume terms; a 5.5 per cent growth rate is predicted for France. Italy was unavailable when the survey was compiled and the commission expects industrial investment in Ireland to remain static this year.

The commission expects that for the whole community industrial investment will be most buoyant in basic materials with a volume increase this year of 5.5 per cent after last year's fall of about 6 per cent.

The metallurgical industry is expected to show a 4.5 per cent rise in volume investment after a slight fall last year. In the processing and food industries the investment climate is expected to weaken this year.

Fall in volume investment is expected to be 3 per cent for processing and 2 per cent for food.

The commission does not give volume forecasts for industrial sectors in individual countries.

In Britain, overall investment in value terms, before adjustment for inflation, should rise by only 4 per cent this year (compared to 9 per cent in 1979) and the best performance is expected from the food industry with a 9 per cent advance.

Spending in other sectors in Britain should increase at rates well below inflation this year. The commission expects a rise of 7 per cent in investment in the British basic materials industry, 3 per cent in mechanical industries and only 1 per cent in processing industries.

Investment in the British metallurgical industry is expected to decline by 2 per cent in value this year after an 8 per cent fall in 1979. This is a substantial real decline when inflation is taken into account.

The commission's December survey of business opinion has confirmed a downward trend in business confidence in the community. The graph marking the business climate in the community started to move downwards in August, 1979 but the trend was interrupted briefly by a slight improvement in November.

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Productivity is becoming increasingly crucial for the domestic electrical appliance industry's competitive strength in home and foreign markets, despite signs of improvement in performance.

This is the conclusion of the latest report published yesterday, of the National Economic Development Council's sector working party which investigated the pricing and production methods of the Italian industry.

Italian competition, particularly in automatic washing machines, remains "a matter for concern", with the landed price of an Italian machine in 1978 standing at £99 compared with a United Kingdom factory gate price of £150, the report says.

Italy's high output and low manufacturing levels kept labour costs below those of the United Kingdom, the working party points out. There was also a generally low level of overheads, although the comparison was not strictly valid as the Italian industry were now to some extent being eroded by substantial wage increases.

The working party will send the gauge and tool sector working party's first report to the National Economic Development Council. It said Britain was easily beaten of the international league table in net turnover per employee, hourly labour costs and other performance yardsticks.

It called for the formation of larger units in the fragmented industry which had contracted by 50 per cent in the past 13 years.

Mr Roberts said the report's conclusions were predictable. It was clear that contract tool companies would be forced to group together if not structurally then federally. This would ensure sufficient investment and technical strength to win major contracts. It would also enable them to hold skilled labour in the bad times.

He also suggested the formation of specialist design companies with access to computer

Subsidies to merchant yards cost £863 a man

By Peter Hill

Industrial Editor

Subsidies to shipbuilding workers are costing the taxpayer £863 for each of the 37,000 men engaged in merchant building yards, and subsidies throughout the whole shipbuilding industry are £297 for each man.

The level of aid has been disclosed by Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State for Industry, in a growing financial pressure on loss-making British Shipbuilders which will shortly recommence pay negotiations with its workforce.

In the first nine months of its existence subsidies to the 37,000 men employed in merchant building yards, and subsidies throughout the whole shipbuilding industry are £297 for each man.

Over the nine months to the end of last year total subsidies of £23.3m were made. This rose to £863 per man employed in merchant shipbuilding.

Averaged over the whole of the corporation's labour force, which includes those workers employed principally on naval ship construction, the subsidy per man amounted to £338 in the first nine months of the corporation's existence and dipped to £153 in the 1978-79 financial year.

Overall import penetration has nevertheless declined; the sector saw a 10 per cent sales increase up to the end of the third quarter 1979 compared with the previous year.

Although import penetration has been checked in some sectors where British manufacturers are particularly vulnerable, it has risen in the one-door refrigerator market. Imports stood at 30 per cent; Italy was the largest source accounting for 60 per cent of all such imports, says the report.

In the growth sector of the refrigerator market, fridges' import share has been reduced but it still stood at just under 70 per cent, the report says. Fridge-freezers now account for more than 40 per cent of the refrigerator market and are a strong challenge to the United Kingdom makers as further capacity comes on stream in Britain, the report adds.

In the overall domestic electrical appliances market, now worth about £1,000m a year, imports took almost 30 per cent in 1978. Last year the British industry's recovery had been hindered both by the engineering strike in the latter half of the year and by the strong price competition from some importers.

Equally the strength of sterling had helped weaken the export market for the industry which was suffering from stock shortages caused by strong home market demand, the report states.

The working party urges the industry to keep abreast of microelectronic developments. It is also concerned about smaller companies which may be hit by cutbacks in Government spending on export promotion.

Most members of the working party are also opposed to the Government's living off the various electricity boards' high street showrooms. The boards' marketing function should remain intact, says the report.

Domestic Electrical Appliances Progress Report 1980. National Economic Development Office, Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QX.

Coal mines 'booming', NCB chief says

By Ronald Karabaw

Britain's coalmining industry is booming. Productivity is up, sales are increasing, output is rising and absenteeism is falling. In financial terms, the coal industry is on target, said Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board during a visit to Markham main colliery near Doncaster yesterday.

Sir Derek went so far as to agree that coal presented the brightest picture for some considerable time. Spelling out the NCB's success, he said its biggest customer, the Central Electricity Generating Board, was using more coal than ever. In January it used more than two million tons in one week.

Coal was being delivered to the electricity industry at a rate of about six million tons a year more than last year. By the end of March there was every prospect the 75 million tons CEB target would be exceeded by two or three million tons, he said.

Sales were going well in all markets except steel, because of the strike, said Sir Derek. Overall sales were up by more than six million tons, although supplies of coking coal were reduced.

By Clifford Webb, Midland Industrial Correspondent

Mr Roy Roberts, newly appointed managing director of the International Engineering Group, admitted yesterday that large companies were partly to blame for the depressing state of the gauge and tool industry.

He told representatives of 150 gauge and tool firms at a Birmingham seminar that large company tool consumers had spent so much of their time "screwing down" the small producer that they had been chipping away the bedrock of their future supplies.

At the same time small tool companies had contributed to their own downfall by failing to plough back profits in the good times and taking too much out of the business.

Mr Roberts was speaking only hours after the publication

Domestic electricals improvement 'not enough' says NEDC report

By Derek Harris,

Commercial Editor

Productivity is becoming increasingly crucial for the domestic electrical appliance industry's competitive strength in home and foreign markets, despite signs of improvement in performance.

This is the conclusion of the latest report published yesterday, of the National Economic Development Council's sector working party which investigated the pricing and production methods of the Italian industry.

Italian competition, particularly in automatic washing machines, remains "a matter for concern", with the landed price of an Italian machine in 1978 standing at £99 compared with a United Kingdom factory gate price of £150, the report says.

Italy's high output and low manufacturing levels kept labour costs below those of the United Kingdom, the working party points out. There was also a generally low level of overheads, although the comparison was not strictly valid as the Italian industry were now to some extent being eroded by substantial wage increases.

The working party will send the gauge and tool sector working party's first report to the National Economic Development Council. It said Britain was easily beaten of the international league table in net turnover per employee, hourly labour costs and other performance yardsticks.

It called for the formation of larger units in the fragmented industry which had contracted by 50 per cent in the past 13 years.

Mr Roberts said the report's conclusions were predictable. It was clear that contract tool companies would be forced to group together if not structurally then federally. This would ensure sufficient investment and technical strength to win major contracts. It would also enable them to hold skilled labour in the bad times.

He also suggested the formation of specialist design companies with access to computer

the result of its investigations to the industry; in Britain the industry has more than 200 plants employing about 63,000 people. Bringing these lessons home will demand the "full commitment" of both management and trade unions, the report says.

Overall import penetration has nevertheless declined; the sector saw a 10 per cent sales increase up to the end of the third quarter 1979 compared with the previous year.

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Domestic Electrical Appliances Progress Report 1980. National Economic Development Office, Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QX.

Big firms 'blamed' for tool industry decline

By Clifford Webb, Midland Industrial Correspondent

Mr Roy Roberts, newly appointed managing director of the International Engineering Group, admitted yesterday that large companies were partly to blame for the depressing state of the gauge and tool industry.

He told representatives of 150 gauge and tool firms at a Birmingham seminar that large company tool consumers had spent so much of their time "screwing down" the small producer that they had been chipping away the bedrock of their future supplies.

At the same time small tool companies had contributed to their own downfall by failing to plough back profits in the good times and taking too much out of the business.

Mr Roberts was speaking only hours after the publication

of the gauge and tool sector working party's first report to the National Economic Development Council. It said Britain was easily beaten of the international league table in net turnover per employee, hourly labour costs and other performance yardsticks.

It called for the formation of larger units in the fragmented industry which had contracted by 50 per cent in the past 13 years.

Mr Roberts said the report's conclusions were predictable. It was clear that contract tool companies would be forced to group together if not structurally then federally. This would ensure sufficient investment and technical strength to win major contracts. It would also enable them to hold skilled labour in the bad times.

He also suggested the formation of specialist design companies with access to computer

skills which would be owned and sponsored by groups of small tool manufacturers. He said the fact that Britain was at the bottom of the league gave those who were still in business "a management opportunity second to none".

In a controversial address which nevertheless had a polite hearing Mr Sidney Kallar, a Ford engineer and official of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said the British tool industry had been going downhill for decades largely because of management neglect. The result was a chronic shortage of skilled labour, with men leaving to work overseas for much higher wages. The time was coming when we would be a nation of assemblers of other people's products made on tools designed and produced overseas.

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Mr Roy Roberts: toolmakers took too much out of businesses.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Allowing capitalism to work

From Professor G. W. Magraw

Sir, In an article appearing in your issue of January 14, Mr Heffer explains why competitive capitalism causes strikes. He tells us that workers want to buy the goods and services their labour produces which leads them to demand higher incomes which in turn affects profits and therefore leads to conflict. The argument is not clear as it stands but some numbers may throw some light.

If, ignoring for the sake of simplicity all the messy complications such as government expenditure and taxation, population growth, international terms of trade, the labour force were producing say 3 per cent more goods and services each year and demanding increases in income of 3 per cent per year, presumably there would be no problem for capitalism or profits.

But if the labour force were demanding a 20 per cent rise in incomes each year while pro-

ducing no more goods and services (roughly the situation in the United Kingdom today) then no doubt problems would arise; but so they would in any economic system.

Of course, I quite understand that in a communist system the labour force would not be allowed to demand or get an increase in incomes of 20 per cent per annum when production was rising by, say, only 3 per cent; indeed, in order to ensure that state enterprises were adding to their real capital equipment at the socially determined rate, the labour force would probably get less than 3 per cent.

I appreciate that even in these circumstances the communist system would not be plagued by strikes, although the nature of the system which ensures that it is so may appeal to all British workers or their leaders. Moreover, despite success in avoiding conflict in Mr Heffer's sense (although apparently not other forms of

conflict) there is plenty of evidence to suggest that the communist system cannot match the capitalist system in producing the goods and services the labour force wants and raising its real standard of living thereby.

Of course, regrettably, I have to omit the United Kingdom from this latter generalization; but this may be because some trade union leaders, impressed by Mr Heffer's economic analysis, are not willing to allow British capitalism to work.

It certainly seems more probable that the United Kingdom suffers less from the labour force getting too little income to buy the goods and services available than from too low a rate of profit on capital and too little investment which restricts the supply of goods.

Yours faithfully,
G. W. MAGRAW,
14 Citra Avenue,
Berkhshire.

PO made its plans known

From the Senior Director, Post Office Postal Services

Sir, Mr Brode of Croner Publications comments (Letters, January 17) on my letter to Mr Fairlie, chairman of the Mail Users Association, about the way the Post Office has communicated news of the postal price increases due on February 4.

As Mr Brode is, like Mr Fairlie, a member of the executive of the Mail Users Association, I am surprised that he has not been able to keep in touch with news about the price increases since his association, on behalf of its members, received copies of three press statements by the Post Office on this subject. The first, dated November 1, announced our intention to increase postal prices on December 18, gave our comments on the report of the Post Office Users National Council; and the third, dated December 20, confirmed final plans and dates, on which I have already commented.

By keeping his association informed of these developments, our aim was to give service to their members and those of other groups representing customer interests.

Mr Brode states that the Post Office should expect no plaudits for doing its job as it is not seeking plaudits but a recognition of the fact that, on the whole, the massive job was completed successfully despite bombs, bad weather, industrial relations difficulties and other problems. We are entitled to expect criticism to be fair and not corrupting.

Mr Brode also says that no briefing about our plans to improve efficiency and reliability have been given to user associations. Not so: details of these plans have been given to and discussed with the Post Office Users National Council. A background briefing was given to the chairman of the time of our public statement (November 1) and there have been opportunities at meetings which his association subsequently had with the Post Office for further briefing.

The need to improve productivity has been fully recognized by us and the management of the Postal Business is on record as saying that productivity must be improved. This is what we are actively and determinedly seeking to do in the plans which he says he has not been briefed on.

Yours faithfully,
D. HENRY,
Senior Director, Postal Services,
Post Office,
St Martin's le Grand,
London EC1A 1HQ,
January 22.

Complexity of 'bargain offers' order

From Mr L. Seemey

Sir, Nobody who is subject to the provisions of the Price Marking (Bargain Offers) Order 1979 will have been surprised to learn that trading officers view it with concern (January 17) and I have every sympathy with the one who is quoted as saying "... we have been lumbered with enforcing something nobody understands."

The Department of Trade clearly recognizes the difficulties involved, and has issued notes of guidance which "are intended to assist enforcement officers on the application of the provisions of the order."

The National Chamber of Trade is also reproducing these notes in an attempt to clarify the situation for its members... who are not only expected to understand the law but risk fines up to £1,000 (unlimited times) if convicted on indictment if they break it.

The notes will not, however, do much for traders who are not skilled in interpretation of "departmental" language. They run to 12 typed pages, and the following extract is fairly typical:

"Article 7(2) (B) provides that 'has charged' in articles 3(2) (A) (1) and 4(2) (A) (1). The simplest way of interpreting this is that the trader has either sold goods or performed services at the price or charge in question or has agreed to sell goods or perform services at the price or charge in question. Where an agreement to sell the goods or provide the services relied on it is not sufficient that an indication of willingness to sell at the price has been indicated or that an offer for sale has been made at that price; there must be agreement between the two parties for sale, at the price, or for provision of services, at the charge in question."

Another trading standards officer is quoted in your report as saying "the order is very complex and even when we have studied it we cannot be certain that our interpretation is correct."

Where does that leave the trader? Whose interpretation can he rely upon? Should we

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Decca's scope for argument

There is no suggestion of a hitch in the talks between Rascal and Decca as yet, but there is evidence that when Rascal discloses its takeover terms—perhaps today—it will have had to pay more than it seemed to be indicating last week. The argument of course will be about Decca's hidden worth and the recovery potential in its capital goods business now that action has and is being taken to shed or alleviate the heavy losses on the consumer products side of the group.

As a result of the trauma on the consumer side—music and television manufacturing—during the past couple of years, Decca's £60m which suggests gearing of about 100 per cent. For a company continuing to sustain large losses that is obviously unacceptable. But the deal to sell most of its music interests to PolyGram, which could yield Decca some £20m net of redundancy costs over three years, and £15m of next year, demonstrates the sort of cash Decca is capable of stripping out of its historically-valued assets.

The music catalogue, for example, for which PolyGram could pay as much as £95m, had a book worth of virtually nil. Decca has other possible riches in its locker: indeed it is possible making several value assumptions—specifically about the value of the television manufacturing business after stripping out stocks, and the real possibility of a successful £18m patent claim in the US which is now at the appeal stage—to construct a case for saying it could wipe out most of its borrowings over the next 12 months. That assumes losses are stemmed in television, possibly by its sale, and that the capital goods business performs at least as well as it did in the first half of the year.

There is a case, therefore, albeit slim, for Decca arguing that it could continue on its own—though it may not get much support from its large institutional holders—the Prudential and Kuwait Investment—unless it introduces impressive younger managers onto its board.

That possibility aside, Decca is well capable of negotiating a higher price out of Rascal—perhaps another £10m to £15m above the £60m which the market seemed to think Rascal wanted to pay when the approach became public last week.

Rascal will probably go along with this. Having made its move it badly wants a clean agreed deal with the Decca board. A bid over the head of Sir Edward Lewis, who could probably count on the support of 25 per cent of the voting stock, would be risky and untypical of Rascal. It learnt its lesson about contested bids three years ago when it went unsuccessfully into the middle of a bid battle for Ultra and had to pay more than it wanted to for Milgo in the US.

Tobaccos

Benefits of cash flow

The three shares that make up the FT Actuaries Tobacco share index are currently selling on an average yield of about 10.5 per cent—which makes this the third lowest rated sector in the United Kingdom market. By implication the outlook for engineering companies is only marginally better than that for textiles (which are selling on an average yield of 12.5 per cent), and rather worse than that for the engineering (which are selling on single figure yields). But is this true?

It is almost certainly true that longer-term this is an industry with problems. Largely because of the health scares, consumption in the United Kingdom is falling already; and while the contrary trend is evident in both the United States and the developing countries, this is partly because of demographic factors: the rate of increase of the population is slowing down.

However, if the tobacco business is dying, it is taking a long time about it—quite probably longer than other United Kingdom industries similarly afflicted with what look like terminal maladies: textiles, basic engineering, household goods. And there is another difference between them: tobacco companies, though advancing into a doubtful future, are generating a lot of cash in the process; the rest are not. The cash comes in useful on two counts.

In the first place it enables the tobacco companies to carry on paying dividends. Not

only do all three of the majors (BATs, Imps and Rothmans) have a reasonable record of dividend growth: the signs are that future dividends will be covered in the case of all three, even on a current cost accounting basis.

In the second place, the cash enables them to diversify. It has to be said that neither BATs nor Imps, which have made a point of this, has shown any talent for picking non-stop winners; but from the point of view of shareholders, a stake in a heavily cyclical industry (like paper) is presumably preferable to a stake in an industry which is quietly dying on its feet.

On these grounds the shares are almost certainly undervalued. Whether they will move relative to the rest of the market must, however, be doubtful ahead of the Budget. Imps' shares are, of course, overvalued by the prospect of higher tobacco tax; those of BATs, more unfairly, by its past role as a sterling hedge. Now that investors have freedom to put their money where they like, this share should be valued on its underlying merits; but for the moment it is blighted by the strength of sterling.

Mr Richard Petherbridge, senior managing director of Union Discount, yesterday announced a rise in net profits for 1979, from £1.8m to £2.1m, and an increase in the full year dividend from 26.35p to 28.6p a share. The Union results stand in strong contrast to those reported on Monday by Alexanders, which reported a loss.

Union, it seems, coped much better than Alexanders with the three-point rise in MLR in November. It had considerably lengthened the maturity of its book during August-September, but from then on shortened it very substantially in the expectation that interest rates were more likely to rise than fall during the autumn.

The board is cautiously optimistic on prospects for the current year but is certainly taking nothing on trust at this stage. The gilt market in general, however, appears to be very volatile in its thoughts on how much to take on trust at the moment. The long "tap" was probably little more than half subscribed yesterday, yet the signs last night were that the mood might be right this morning for the remains of the stock to be run out quite quickly.

Henlys

Waiting for new models

Like Heron Motors, which revealed a 42 per cent interim profits fall earlier this month, Henlys is currently having to pay a pretty price for its joyless ride. Full-year profits have slumped almost a quarter to £4.3m and the current year has got off to a bad start with Henlys and its competitors cutting margins in a bid to dig themselves out of the Rover glut.

Over-production of Rovers and the consequent increase in distributors' stock levels provided the main upward twist to interest charges which almost doubled to £1.8m last year. Although Henlys claims to have cut its reliance on BL from two-thirds to around 65 per cent through diversification last year, the group is clearly going to be locked into the British car industry's problems as it tries to reverse the decline in market share. Industry estimates are currently for a drop in from 1.7 to 1.45m with Leyland's share likely to drop at least a couple of points to 18 per cent.

Hopes are pinned on a re-ramped Marina due in the summer, the Mini-Metro scheduled for October and, looking further ahead, the BL link-up with Honda. But whatever the customer response it will be too late to prevent profits dipping perhaps as low as £3m next time.

With the market fearing worse, Henlys share rose 3p to 95p where, after a maintained payment, a yield of 13.4 per cent gives obvious income attractions. A similar payment next time, however, would only just be covered once by fully-taxed earnings. Meanwhile asset-backing of over £2.2 a share lends further support though bid hopes in the wake of the Dutton Forshaw and Wadham Stringer takeovers could be misplaced.

Economic notebook

Medium-term plan: a political choice

Treasury ministers should stop agonizing over whether or not to publish a medium-term financial plan. It should be an important part of their overall Budget strategy this year.

Probably, they should seal the plan in an envelope and leave it to gather dust on a Treasury shelf. If they succeed in keeping pace with the plan over the next three years or so, they will probably win the next election. If not, who knows?

That may seem an odd line to take; and it may seem yet odder when I add that on balance I would prefer to see a plan published. But if the debate centres on the political risks of lining oneself up behind a highly speculative medium-term plan versus the need to bolster financial confidence in the face of a potentially risky 1980-81 financial plan, then there is no contest.

Financial markets, it is true, may be slightly disappointed if the plan fails to see the light of day; but it is hardly likely to affect their subsequent behaviour to any great extent.

Investors have already given expression to their views of medium-term prospects by creating a yield structure in which long-term interest rates are sharply lower than short-term ones.

What matters to them now is not that the Government should attempt to reaffirm hopes that they have already discounted, but that its short-term policy should be credible in the light of those hopes.

That said, it scarcely seems appropriate that a journalist should discourage the government from fashioning for itself such a significantly hatched book as a medium-term financial plan. More seriously, though, a strong case can be made for urging the Chancellor not to back down from the concept of such a plan.

All this is made possible, of course, by the fact that the Treasury, spurred on by the present Government, has recently put a great effort into building up its financial forecasting capability.

That does not mean that economic policy decisions will flow directly from financial forecasting in future. Rather, it means that the financial implications of any particular policy option can be better assessed and, secondly, that it should be possible to draw up a realistic path for the development of monetary policy over the years.

From this a number of things follow. First, there is no obvious reason why such a plan should not be regarded as a proper subject of public information and debate, just as public spending plans are and one day, hopefully, revenue plans too may be.

Second, and here we probably move to the nub of the case, a medium-term financial plan could provide discipline for the Government. This is a view that emerged during the days of the last government, when trust was not only less great but when there was indeed a certain amount of backsliding.

Certainly, no one is likely to award the present government anything less than full marks for its commitment so far to disinflation.

But deep-seated though confidence in the Government's medium-term commitment may now be, it is perfectly possible to argue that the Government still has its greatest tests to come.

The first will come this year as the recession starts to become uncomfortable. The second will come at a later stage when the rate of price inflation starts to head back into single figures.

A third reason put forward for publishing a medium-term plan takes me back to where I came in—namely to financial market confidence.

Generally speaking, the case here may be a valid one. As I have explained, however, I doubt that a medium-term financial plan would achieve what ministers might be expecting of it in the present circumstances.

The case against publishing a medium-term financial plan, either with the present Budget or at some later stage, rests on two main grounds. The first is quite obviously the argument of political self-interest: a medium-term financial plan could prove an extremely painful straightjacket. It is an argument on which one needs to waste no further time.

More serious is the argument that medium-term financial forecasting is not, and is perhaps never likely to be, sufficiently precise or reliable to make a medium-term financial plan a credible policy instrument.

That a plan should be chiefly for the benefit of the financial markets is a misconception

In that this would mean that financial markets would take precious little notice of the plan, the object of the exercise would be self-defeating. More simply put, even if it were, however, would be the possibility of totally discrediting the concept of monetarism in the public eye.

If, on the other hand, the Treasury is convinced that a plan can be considered realistic, then I would add two further reasons for suggesting such a plan should be published.

The first is that if sound money, as achieved through sensible monetary policy, is to remain the prime economic objective in future, then there is a strong case for setting a scenario—through having a rolling medium-term financial plan—that not only imposes relatively short-term discipline on the government in power but which also leaves some form of constraint on any new government that comes into office.

That does, of course, assume that monetary policy will succeed in due time. But once it is seen to succeed any new government will find it difficult to consider new policy options other than against the medium-term financial plan that it inherits.

A second reason concerns the importance of general education and debate. That a medium-term monetary plan should be for the consumption primarily of financial markets is a misconception.

At the moment monetary policy looks likely to be a policy of rather painful gradualism. The sooner the realities of what can and cannot be achieved in a period of disinflation are debated in a context that provides at least some of the hard figures, the sooner, one should hope, the policy can start to bear fruit.

Certainly, the prospect of concentrating all our energies on disinflation alone over the next three or four years is not an attractive one. There are too many other important economic issues that need to be dealt with.

John Whitmore

It is possible to argue that the government has its greatest tests yet to come

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The French motor group which took over Chrysler's European holdings needs to strengthen its commercial vehicle operations. Clifford Webb reports

Why Peugeot-Citroen is wooing the Dutch

PSA Peugeot-Citroen, the French motor group which acquired Chrysler's European operations 16 months ago, is moving with surprising speed to close the last gaps in its product range and become an important force in the world's motor industry.

The group's weak link is commercial vehicles, the part of the market which rivals like Mercedes-Benz, Fiat and Volvo have shown to be much more profitable than cars. Until Peugeot acquired Chrysler's commercial vehicle plants in Britain and Spain it was only represented in the van market and then only with a very French—and therefore limited—appeal—range of vans.

Overnight, Chrysler gave it a commercial vehicle range from 3.5 tons gross vehicle weight to well in excess of the British limit of 32 tons. But all their trucks over 24 tons were manufactured by Chrysler's Barreille subsidiary in Spain and are not suitable for more advanced European transport needs.

Daf plants

Reliable sources now say that Peugeot will substantially increase its heavy truck capability, starting with an announcement next month that it is to build a new Daf Trucks, Holland, Daf, which is jointly owned by the Van Doorne family (42 per cent), International Harvester, United States (33 per cent) and Dutch State Mines (25 per cent).

At its Eindhoven, Holland, and Oerle, Belgium plants, Daf manufactures its own engines, gear boxes, axles and tyres. The new deal will take it to a new level of exclusivity, producing heavy trucks; last year 15,000 were made.

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S Africa's cautious line on gold revenues

Gold's swiftness fluctuations will be much less than in the past, mainly because of higher prices for the metal, as in the rest of the world. On the one hand, it stands to gain enormously from revenue and revenue from the exchange rate; on the other, manufacturers are worried about the possible effect of a strong rand on exports and that there may be pressure from black workers for big pay increases. The government also faces awkward decisions over what to do with its budget surplus.

The Republic's fiscal policy has generally been conservative, which took place the last time gold prices rose, in the mid-1970s. This is now recognised as a mistake. Since then the country has been struggling to escape from inflation and a balance of payments deficit generated by over-optimistic assumptions about revenue from gold. Both government and businessmen are very anxious to avoid repeating the error.

The balance of payments moved slightly into surplus in 1978 after three years of persistent deficit and last year tripled to an estimated 1,800m rand (£1,000m). Foreign earnings from gold came to about R6,500m, ample to meet South Africa's purchases of oil and weapons, its two main strategic requirements. This is approaching four times the earnings in 1978.

The dramatic impact of these gold earnings on the Republic's finances can be gauged from exchange receipts from the mines, the most lucrative of which are now paying marginal tax rates of more than 70 per cent. For the first nine months of last year revenue was R1,044m, of which R462m was contributed in the third quarter. But total revenue for the year is put at about R1,800m after likely receipts in the final quarter.

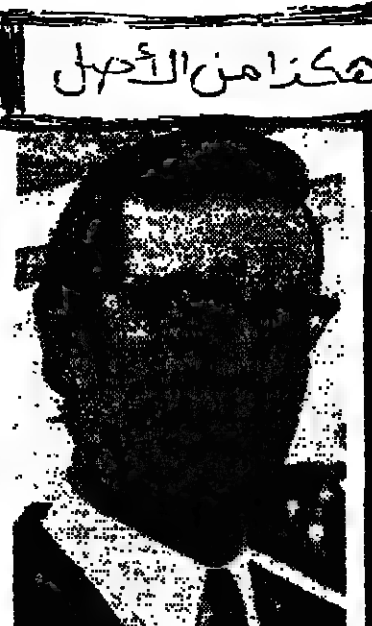
These high revenues have been used for two immediate purposes. Foreign debts, amounting to R3,000m in 1977 and R1,109m at the end of 1979, have more or less been liquidated. Also in the past quarter the government brought back gold deposited in Europe—mainly in Switzerland—as collateral for loans. The bargain price paid for this gold was \$140 an ounce.

The second use for the extra revenue has been to augment the government's own reserves. The increased gold price has, of course, automatically revalued gold reserves, but it is unlikely that the government would realise this asset, particularly as it has plenty of cash. Public debate on spending the money is extensive, one popular suggestion being that another Sasol (oil from coal) plant could be built.

Heavy capital spending of a strategic kind is possible, not least because of nervousness about dependence on oil imports—partly diminished by the discovery of oil in the Rhodesian elections. But the government was seduced by the same argument five years ago and the result was a sizable budget deficit as the gold price fell and inflation started to run at more than 10 per cent.

Similar difficulties stand in the way of a third use for the extra funds—cutting taxes. The budget is due in March, but so far Senator Owen Horwood, the finance minister, has refused to commit himself on whether his speech will recommend reductions in personal taxes, but a reduction from the present top marginal rate of 60 per cent is privately mooted. What concerns the government here is the risk of sparking off a consumer boom, with its consequent impact on inflation—now falling below 10 per cent—and on the balance of payments.

Few people expect that reductions in personal tax will be significant, though if the price of gold continues to be favourable during the year the way could be opened for a relaxation next year. But a rationalisation of gold mine taxes is on the cards. At present, mines can be assessed at different rates depending on the age of their leases and shafts and the mine plans, which have to be authorised by the government. Nevertheless, a rationalisation of the undoubtedly complicated present tax structure for mines would



Mr George Turnbull, chairman of Peugeot-Citroen, plans for expansion.



M. Jean-Paul Parayre, head of Peugeot-Citroen, plans for expansion.

their battle lines across Europe. The result is that smaller competitors such as Leyland Vehicles, Scania (Sweden) and Man (Germany) are looking for safe havens in joint deals which close the last gaps in their product range and become an important force in the world's motor industry.

The group's weak link is commercial vehicles, the part of the market which rivals like Mercedes-Benz, Fiat and Volvo have shown to be much more profitable than cars. Until Peugeot acquired Chrysler's commercial vehicle plants in Britain and Spain it was only represented in the van market and then only with a very French—and therefore limited—appeal—range of vans.

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remains uncertain. Turnbull has shown his strike-prone car workers that he is not prepared to concede an inch to the bullying tactics which forced the former to make punitive concessions time and time again.

PSA backed him to the hilt when he refused to increase his 5 per cent wage offer through-out a three-month long strike last summer. But the French factories of Talbot are now seriously underemployed. They already manufacture the Alpine and Horizon sold in Britain and provide Alpine kits for assembly at Ryton. Any new models that the former will switch to the big Poissy factory.

Workforce

Against this precarious background it seems obvious that PSA will only continue supporting a loss-making British car operation if there are positive improvements by a cooperative workforce. And hiring off cars would enable PSA to axe them without dragging down stocks.

The commercial vehicle complex at Luton and Dunstable employs only 2,900 people. The assembly plant at Dunstable is in the final stages of a modernisation and reorganisation programme. It includes a £4.5m paint shop which is the first of its type for trucks in Europe.

Dodge UK has the capacity, on a single shift working, to build around 25,000 vans and trucks a year from 3.5 tons to 24 tons GVW. Last year it produced about 10,000. In the past four years it has more than doubled its United Kingdom market share from 4 per cent to around 9 per cent and is forecasting over 12 per cent this year despite predictions that the overall British market will drop by at least 11 per cent.

The cornerstone of its recovery programme is the Commando range of medium-light heavy trucks launched in 1974. It had a poor start in life. Soon after it appeared the British Government had to rescue Chrysler. Many dealers quit for safer pastures.

But Commando is well thought of in the trade and now that it is being supplemented by the new 30 series (3.5 to 7.5 tons GVW) replacement for the old Walkthru and Bannan ranges should give Dodge wider acceptance in the market.

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Business Diary: Burmah days • BSC loses jobfinder

Sir Alastair Down has more reason than most company chairmen to look back on the last five years with a smile of deserved satisfaction. Many men were put in to rescue the victims of the oil and financial crises of 1973/74, but few succeeded. Sir Alastair is one of the few.

He was 61, an age when he could reasonably have expected a quiet retirement when he left British Petroleum to bring back Burmah Oil from disaster.

The near collapse of Burmah, which brought the Bank of England in to buy the group's holding in BP at a knockout price, marked the nadir of the fortunes of the stock market.

For the next two years Burmah could only be at best counted among the walking wounded. Its future as an independent company was continuously in doubt. Had it been in a position to hang on to its holding in BP, its assets would have been worth having, but

threats of a court case to retrieve them were poor compensation for the assets themselves.

The shares until the last 12 months were for gamblers only, but gamblers must sometimes get it right, and this time they have.

Sir Alastair formally relinquishes his executive responsibilities, while remaining as a part-time chairman, at the end of February, having, however, the company back to the dividend level and in the words of his successor as the chief executive, 58-year-old Stanley J. Wilson, to a position where growth would continue.

Wilson, who takes over the key role of chairman of the operating company, Burmah Oil Trading, was recruited from Mobil only months after Sir Alastair took over as chairman. While together at home, Wilson group around the world negotiating sales of assets to keep the group afloat.

For the past couple of years, since Sir Alastair gave up the position of chairman of the management committee, Wilson has, in effect, been in full executive charge.

The effort of his management team will be concentrated on the tanker side which accounts for around a third of the business.

The court case over the BP shares is likely to go ahead next year, but for the moment, Wilson believes that the company has at last been able to build up a management in depth, and it is that which provides the springboard.

Whether another venture of Lord Stokes (right), erstwhile chairman of BLP, is the chairman of 2CR, a commercial radio station which hopes to start broadcasting this autumn in Bournemouth, where Lord Stokes has a home. The station, which could have an audience of up to 600,000, has already lost one managing director and is said to be having difficulty in finding a replacement.

Lord Stokes, however, pooh-poohed reports of problems when Business Diary spoke to him at the London headquarters of BL (he remains honorary president).

"We have had literally hundreds and hundreds of applicants for every job we have advertised. We had one managing director who changed his mind for personal reasons. There is no desperate hurry to find another one", he said.

As if finding a successor for the hapless Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the British Steel Corporation (whose contract runs out in September), is not bad enough, the headhunters now have to replace Paddy Naylor, chief executive of BSC (Industry) the corporation's job creation subsidiary.

It will not be easy, but it offers a challenging prospect. Whoever lands the job will be required to help find jobs for 50,000 steelworkers which the corporation wants to axe over the next nine months. Naylor leaves in June at the end of a three-year contract.

Plumbing new depths of understatement yesterday BSC noted: "It is considered essential that the company's work in offsetting the effects of closure and major redundancies should continue for several more years than was anticipated".

Derbyshire is an unlikely base for a shipping firm, let alone one called the Titanic Steamship Company. That is where Titanic lives, however, and managing director Mark Banford tells Business Diary that they are looking for a new cargo ship to star in a forthcoming American film. The price, according to brokers, is likely to be between £250,000 and £350,000.

But the company does not intend to live up to its name. The vessel will be filmed, not sunk, then re-sold. Titanic, which is eight years old, acquired its interests in the salvage of wrecks; it owns the rights to the Britannic, the Titanic's sister, and one day the company hopes to recover some salvage from her resting place 70 miles off Athens, where she was sunk by the Germans in 1916.

Titanic's main business lies in shipping supplies and does not seem to be affected by its rather strange choice of sailing name. But it has had some experience of film work—last year it produced scale models for a film called *SOS Titanic* on the great ship's sinking. There seems to be something of a spate of movies on the subject. The raising of the Titanic is at present being filmed at Piraeus, the shipping suburb of Athens.

I thought I had come across every conceivable shortcoming in a motor car in my time, but yesterday I found one new to me. An oldish MG sports car I saw had trim on its side proclaiming it to be a "Midget".

Ross Davies



Sir Alastair Down.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Mitsubishi expects 50pc increase in income

Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan says it expects its net consolidated income for the 1979 business year ending March 31 to increase by about 50 per cent to 35,550 yen from 23,700 in 1978 on sales of 11,500 million yen compared with 9,280 million.

The trading house announced record net income of 20,780 yen on record sales of 5,500 million yen for the first half-year ended September 30, 1979, which were increases of 87.4

Wall Street

New York, Jan. 23.—Led by strength in defence and oil issues, the stock market rose sharply in heavy trading.

Analysts said the defence group benefited from indications that President Carter will outline a tough defence posture in his "state of the union" message.

The Dow-Jones industrial average climbed 11 points and advances led declines five to two as turnover of 50 million shares about matched the 50,620,000 traded yesterday.

Gold, silver and copper stocks rebounded from weakness yesterday. Gold made a sharp early recovery but was lower by the close. Silver advanced on the day.

But analysts said continuing demand for equities from cash laden institutions was the main factor behind the gains.

Gold rebounds
GOLD, Jan. 23, 1980, 0.665-0.670. Feb. 0.670-0.675. March 0.675-0.680. April 0.680-0.685. May 0.685-0.690. June 0.690-0.695. July 0.695-0.700. Aug. 0.700-0.705. Sept. 0.705-0.710. Oct. 0.710-0.715. Nov. 0.715-0.720. Dec. 0.720-0.725. Jan. 0.725-0.730. Feb. 0.730-0.735. March 0.735-0.740. April 0.740-0.745. May 0.745-0.750. June 0.750-0.755. July 0.755-0.760. Aug. 0.760-0.765. Sept. 0.765-0.770. Oct. 0.770-0.775. Nov. 0.775-0.780. Dec. 0.780-0.785. Jan. 0.785-0.790. Feb. 0.790-0.795. March 0.795-0.800. April 0.800-0.805. May 0.805-0.810. June 0.810-0.815. July 0.815-0.820. Aug. 0.820-0.825. Sept. 0.825-0.830. Oct. 0.830-0.835. Nov. 0.835-0.840. Dec. 0.840-0.845. Jan. 0.845-0.850. Feb. 0.850-0.855. March 0.855-0.860. April 0.860-0.865. May 0.865-0.870. June 0.870-0.875. July 0.875-0.880. Aug. 0.880-0.885. Sept. 0.885-0.890. Oct. 0.890-0.895. Nov. 0.895-0.900. Dec. 0.900-0.905. Jan. 0.905-0.910. Feb. 0.910-0.915. March 0.915-0.920. April 0.920-0.925. May 0.925-0.930. June 0.930-0.935. July 0.935-0.940. Aug. 0.940-0.945. Sept. 0.945-0.950. Oct. 0.950-0.955. Nov. 0.955-0.960. Dec. 0.960-0.965. Jan. 0.965-0.970. Feb. 0.970-0.975. March 0.975-0.980. April 0.980-0.985. May 0.985-0.990. June 0.990-0.995. July 0.995-1.000. Aug. 1.000-1.005. Sept. 1.005-1.010. Oct. 1.010-1.015. Nov. 1.015-1.020. Dec. 1.020-1.025. Jan. 1.025-1.030. Feb. 1.030-1.035. March 1.035-1.040. April 1.040-1.045. May 1.045-1.050. June 1.050-1.055. July 1.055-1.060. Aug. 1.060-1.065. Sept. 1.065-1.070. Oct. 1.070-1.075. Nov. 1.075-1.080. Dec. 1.080-1.085. Jan. 1.085-1.090. Feb. 1.090-1.095. March 1.095-1.100. April 1.100-1.105. May 1.105-1.110. June 1.110-1.115. July 1.115-1.120. Aug. 1.120-1.125. Sept. 1.125-1.130. Oct. 1.130-1.135. Nov. 1.135-1.140. Dec. 1.140-1.145. Jan. 1.145-1.150. Feb. 1.150-1.155. March 1.155-1.160. April 1.160-1.165. May 1.165-1.170. June 1.170-1.175. July 1.175-1.180. Aug. 1.180-1.185. Sept. 1.185-1.190. Oct. 1.190-1.195. Nov. 1.195-1.200. Dec. 1.200-1.205. Jan. 1.205-1.210. Feb. 1.210-1.215. March 1.215-1.220. April 1.220-1.225. May 1.225-1.230. June 1.230-1.235. July 1.235-1.240. Aug. 1.240-1.245. Sept. 1.245-1.250. Oct. 1.250-1.255. Nov. 1.255-1.260. Dec. 1.260-1.265. Jan. 1.265-1.270. Feb. 1.270-1.275. March 1.275-1.280. April 1.280-1.285. May 1.285-1.290. June 1.290-1.295. July 1.295-1.300. Aug. 1.300-1.305. Sept. 1.305-1.310. Oct. 1.310-1.315. Nov. 1.315-1.320. Dec. 1.320-1.325. Jan. 1.325-1.330. Feb. 1.330-1.335. March 1.335-1.340. April 1.340-1.345. May 1.345-1.350. June 1.350-1.355. July 1.355-1.360. Aug. 1.360-1.365. Sept. 1.365-1.370. Oct. 1.370-1.375. Nov. 1.375-1.380. Dec. 1.380-1.385. Jan. 1.385-1.390. Feb. 1.390-1.395. March 1.395-1.400. April 1.400-1.405. May 1.405-1.410. June 1.410-1.415. July 1.415-1.420. Aug. 1.420-1.425. Sept. 1.425-1.430. Oct. 1.430-1.435. Nov. 1.435-1.440. Dec. 1.440-1.445. Jan. 1.445-1.450. Feb. 1.450-1.455. March 1.455-1.460. April 1.460-1.465. May 1.465-1.470. June 1.470-1.475. July 1.475-1.480. Aug. 1.480-1.485. 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March 3.135-3.140. April 3.140-3.145. May 3.145-3.150. June 3.150-3.155. July 3.155-3.160. Aug. 3.160-3.165. Sept. 3.165-3.170. Oct. 3.170-3.175. Nov. 3.175-3.180. Dec. 3.180-3.185. Jan. 3.185-3.190. Feb. 3.190-3.195. March 3.195-3.200. April 3.200-3.205. May 3.205-3.210. June 3.210-3.215. July 3.215-3.220. Aug. 3.220-3.225. Sept. 3.225-3.230. Oct. 3.230-3.235. Nov. 3.235-3.240. Dec. 3.240-3.245. Jan. 3.245-3.250. Feb. 3.250-3.255. March 3.255-3.260. April 3.260-3.265. May 3.265-3.270. June 3.270-3.275. July 3.275-3.280. Aug. 3.280-3.285. Sept. 3.285-3.290. Oct. 3.290-3.295. Nov. 3.295-3.300. Dec. 3.300-3.305. Jan. 3.305-3.310. Feb. 3.310-3.315. March 3.315-3.320. April 3.320-3.325. May 3.325-3.330. June 3.330-3.335. July 3.335-3.340. Aug. 3.340-3.345. Sept. 3.345-3.350. Oct. 3.350-3.355. Nov. 3.355-3.360. Dec. 3.360-3.365. Jan. 3.365-3.370. Feb. 3.370-3.375. March 3.375-3.380. April 3.380-3.385. May 3.385-3.390. June 3.390-3.395. July 3.395-3.400. Aug. 3.400-3.405. Sept. 3.405-3.410. Oct. 3.410-3.415. Nov. 3.415-3.420. Dec. 3.420-3.425. Jan. 3.425-3.430. Feb. 3.430-3.435. March 3.435-3.440. April 3.440-3.445. May 3.445-3.450. June 3.450-3.455. July 3.455-3.460. Aug. 3.460-3.465. Sept. 3.465-3.470. Oct. 3.470-3.475. Nov. 3.475-3.480. Dec. 3.480-3.485. Jan. 3.485-3.490. Feb. 3.490-3.495. March 3.495-3.500. April 3.500-3.505. May 3.505-3.510. June 3.510-3.515. July 3.515-3.520. Aug. 3.520-3.525. Sept. 3.525-3.530. Oct. 3.530-3.535. Nov. 3.535-3.540. Dec. 3.540-3.545. Jan. 3.545-3.550. Feb. 3.550-3.555. March 3.555-3.560. April 3.560-3.565. May 3.565-3.570. June 3.570-3.575. July 3.575-3.580. Aug. 3.580-3.585. Sept. 3.585-3.590. Oct. 3.590-3.595. Nov. 3.595-3.600. Dec. 3.600-3.605. Jan. 3.605-3.610. Feb. 3.610-3.615. March 3.615-3.620. April 3.620-3.625. May 3.625-3.630. June 3.630-3.635. July 3.635-3.640. Aug. 3.640-3.645. Sept. 3.645-3.650. Oct. 3.650-3.655. Nov. 3.655-3.660. Dec. 3.660-3.665. Jan. 3.665-3.670. Feb. 3.670-3.675. March 3.675-3.680. April 3.680-3.685. May 3.685-3.690. June 3.690-3.695. July 3.695-3.700. Aug. 3.700-3.705. Sept. 3.705-3.710. Oct. 3.710-3.715. Nov. 3.715-3.720. Dec. 3.720-3.725. Jan. 3.725-3.730. Feb. 3.730-3.735. March 3.735-3.740. April 3.740-3.745. May 3.745-3.750. June 3.750-3.755. July 3.755-3.760. Aug. 3.760-3.765. Sept. 3.765-3.770. Oct. 3.770-3.775. Nov. 3.775-3.780. Dec. 3.780-3.785. Jan. 3.785-3.790. Feb. 3.790-3.795. March 3.795-3.800. April 3.800-3.805. May 3.805-3.810. June 3.810-3.815. July 3.815-3.820. Aug. 3.820-3.825. Sept. 3.825-3.830. Oct. 3.830-3.835. Nov. 3.835-3.840. Dec. 3.840-3.845. Jan. 3.845-3.850. Feb. 3.850-3.855. March 3.855-3.860. April 3.860-3.865. May 3.865-3.870. June 3.870-3.875. July 3.875-3.880. Aug. 3.880-3.885. Sept. 3.885-3.890. Oct. 3.890-3.895. Nov. 3.895-3.900. Dec. 3.900-3.905. Jan. 3.905-3.910. Feb. 3.910-3.915. March 3.915-3.920. April 3.920-3.925. May 3.925-3.930. June 3.930-3.935. July 3.935-3.940. Aug. 3.940-3.945. Sept. 3.945-3.950. Oct. 3.950-3.955. Nov. 3.955-3.960. Dec. 3.960-3.965. Jan. 3.965-3.970. Feb. 3.970-3.975. March 3.975-3.980. April 3.980-3.985. May 3.985-3.990. June 3.990-3.995. July 3.995-4.000. Aug. 4.000-4.005. Sept. 4.005-4.010. Oct. 4.010-4.015. Nov. 4.015-4.020. Dec. 4.020-4.025. Jan. 4.025-4.030. Feb. 4.030-4.035. March 4.035-4.040. April 4.040-4.045. May 4.045-4.050. June 4.050-4.055. July 4.055-4.060. Aug. 4.060-4.065. Sept. 4.065-4.070. Oct. 4.070-4.075. Nov. 4.075-4.080. Dec. 4.080-4.085. Jan. 4.085-4.090. Feb. 4.090-4.095. March 4.095-4.100. April 4.100-4.105. May 4.105-4.110. June 4.110-4.115. July 4.115-4.120. Aug. 4.120-4.125. Sept. 4.125-4.130. Oct. 4.130-4.135. Nov. 4.135-4.140. Dec. 4.140-4.145. Jan. 4.145-4.150. Feb. 4.150-4.155. March 4.155-4.160. April 4.160-4.165. May 4.165-4.170. June 4.170-4.175. July 4.175-4.180. Aug. 4.180-4.185. Sept. 4.185-4.190. Oct. 4.190-4.195. Nov. 4.195-4.200. Dec. 4.200-4.205. Jan. 4.205-4.210. Feb. 4.210-4.215. March 4.215-4.220. April 4.220-4.225. May 4.225-4.230. June 4.230-4.235. July 4.235-4.240. Aug. 4.240-4.245. Sept. 4.245-4.250. Oct. 4.250-4.255. Nov. 4.255-4.260. Dec. 4.260-4.265. Jan. 4.265-4.270. Feb. 4.270-4.275. March 4.275-4.280. April 4.280-4.285. May 4.285-4.290. June 4.290-4.295. July 4.295-4.300. Aug. 4.300-4.305. Sept. 4.305-4.310. Oct. 4.310-4.315. Nov. 4.315-4.320. Dec. 4.320-4.325. Jan. 4.325-4.330. Feb. 4.330-4.335. March 4.335-4.340. April 4.340-4.345. May 4.345-4.350. June 4.350-4.355. July 4.355-4.360. Aug. 4.360-4.365. Sept. 4.365-4.370. Oct. 4.370-4.375. Nov. 4.375-4.380. Dec. 4.380-4.385. Jan. 4.385-4.390. Feb. 4.390-4.395. March 4.395-4.400. April 4.400-4.405. May 4.405-4.410. June 4.410-4.415. July 4.415-4.420. Aug. 4.420-4.425. Sept. 4.425-4.430. Oct. 4.430-4.435. Nov. 4.435-4.440. Dec. 4.440-4.445. Jan. 4.445-4.450. Feb. 4.450-4.455. March 4.455-4.460. April 4.460-4.465. May 4.465-4.470. June 4.470-4.475. July 4.475-4.480. Aug. 4.480-4.485. Sept. 4.485-4.490. Oct. 4.490-4.495. Nov. 4.495-4.500. Dec. 4.500-4.505. Jan. 4.505-4.510. Feb. 4.510-4.515. March 4.515-4.520. April 4.520-4.525. May 4.525-4.530. June 4.530-4.535. July 4.535-4.540. Aug. 4.540-4.545. Sept. 4.545-4.550. Oct. 4.550-4.555. Nov. 4.555-4.560. Dec. 4.560-4.565. Jan. 4.565-4.570. Feb. 4.570-4.575. March 4.575-4.580. April 4.580-4.585. May 4.585-4.590. June 4.590-4.595. July 4.595-4.600. Aug. 4.600-4.605. Sept. 4.605-4.610. Oct. 4.610-4.615. Nov. 4.615-4.620. Dec. 4.620-4.625. Jan. 4.625-4.630. Feb. 4.630-4.63



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£5,900 p.a.

An opportunity has arisen in EMI Leisure Limited for a P.A./Secretary for the Managing Director of the Hotels and Restaurants Division.

Ideally we are looking for someone aged around 30, able to exercise tact and diplomacy and carry out the various responsibilities of this senior position in a mature manner. You must be able to carry out the secretarial and administrative duties with a high level of proficiency and it is therefore expected that only secretaries already in a senior position will apply.

In return for all your first class abilities we will offer you a salary of £5,900 p.a., modern offices situated in Tottenham Court Road and an excellent range of benefits which include discounts on EMI products and services, pension scheme, and L.V.s.

So if you have the abilities to meet our needs contact Mike Cox, Personnel Manager, EMI Hotels and Restaurants, 170 Tottenham Court Road, London W1.

Tel. 01-258 3131 ext. 713.

EMI HOTELS & RESTAURANTS DIVISION

Behind every Executive Chairman is an Executive Secretary UP TO £5,500

As Secretary to our Executive Chairman we will expect you to have some rather exceptional personal qualities. Of course you will have just the right kind of secretarial skills, but you must also be able to ensure that each day is thoroughly and efficiently organized. You must also be of smart appearance and be able to communicate effectively at a senior level.

You will be based at our Barking office, but will be required from time to time to work at our London headquarters in the West End, and therefore a current driving licence would be useful, although not essential. Obviously the work is demanding and you will need to make full use of your abilities to work confidently and competently. However, you will find that our rewards are just as high as our requirements.

So write to or phone:

Personnel Director, CORAL RACING LTD.,

Glebe House, Vicarage Drive, Barking, Essex.

Telephone 01-581 5151

SENIOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Vice-President, responsible for the European operation, will shortly be transferring his office to Brentford, and will require the services of a very experienced Executive Secretary. The Vice-President's responsibilities require extensive travel. It is essential therefore that applicants (male or female) have good office administration experience, in addition to top secretarial skills. Knowledge of a European language, while not essential, would be an advantage. The salary and terms of employment will reflect the seniority of this position. Applicants, preferably aged over 30 years and with previous experience of senior management level should forward full career details to:

Mr. R. E. Tompling,
Corporate Personnel Manager,
Preston Tyre and Rubber Company Ltd.,
Great West Road,
Brentford, Middlesex.
Tel. 01-560 4141

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We are a leading consultancy specializing in these fields and now have a vacancy for a young ambitious person. Candidates should have a knowledge of the travel/leisure business, extensive P.R. experience, writing flair and a wish to rise to the top of their profession.

The person selected will have the ability to operate on their own initiative and progressively to take a leading role within our company.

Write or Tel. Arthur Whieldon, Travel Press Service, 75 Carter Lane, E.C.4. Tel: 434 271.

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£6,000

Experienced and confidential P.A./Secretary required by the Vice-President of U.K. subsidiary of major international company shortly to open headquarters operations in Weybridge, Surrey. Successful candidate will probably be 24-34, have several years' secretarial experience, a degree, and speak at least one additional major European language. Salary will be around £6,000, with excellent conditions of employment and benefits. Within the same company there will remain three vacancies for secretaries with good skills and at least two years' experience. Finally, the company has also added to (and several times to help) them staff in from Weybridge.

Please contact Simon Fried, International Secretaries

491 7100

INTERNATIONAL OIL COMPANY CRUDE OIL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

We are seeking a competent and reliable Operations Assistant/Secretary for our Crude Oil Department. This position offers considerable scope for applicants, preferably graduates, who are capable of working with a minimum of supervision. The successful applicant need not necessarily have previous Oil Industry experience. Salary will be in the region of £5,000 per annum and free Life Assurance and Medical Insurance. Non-Contributory Pension Scheme. Interest-free season ticket loan and a weeks' holiday per annum. Please write with full C.V. to: Miss Ursula Graham, 13 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0EX, or Telephone 01-235 7885.

SECRETARY FOR ARCHITECT

Large West End firm of International Architects seeks experienced Secretary/Assistant (25-35) for one of its Senior Partners. Organisational ability and initiative essential for this interesting and demanding post. Knowledge of French an asset. Salary £5,000 p.a. 4 weeks' holiday.

Box 0403 F, The Times

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Usual speeds in typing and shorthand expected with the possibility of some audio. Salary negotiable but commensurate with the responsibilities involved. Hours 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Please apply for interview to: Mr. M. W. Greaves, J. R. Phillips & Co. Ltd., 5 Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1. 01-930 9184.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

SECRETARIAL

THE CORDON BLEU COOKERY SCHOOL OF LONDON

has need of two experienced people to fill the positions of ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT and SCHOOL SECRETARY. Together, these two people will be responsible for a great deal of the outside contact with the public, therefore a good appearance and good telephone voice are essential. Switchboard, accurate typing and a general knowledge of office procedures are also required. Part of the initial training will include a short Cordon Bleu cookery course.

Good holidays, free Cordon Bleu lunches, other benefits and a salary range of £4,500-£5,000 will be offered depending on age and experience. References will be required.

Ring Lesley Gray, 01-935 3503, or apply in writing to The Cordon Bleu Cookery School (London) Limited, 114 Marylebone Lane, London, W1.

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Private Secretary City - £4,000 plus

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The position would be suitable for either a college leaver or mature Secretary returning to commerce on completion of domestic commitments.

The basic salary for this appointment will be negotiable from £4,000 per annum. Other benefits include 16 days' holiday, progression to 23 days; interest-free annual Season Ticket loan; contributory Pension Fund with Life Insurance; free Permanent Health Insurance and a subsidised mortgage after two years' service with the Company.

Please write with a detailed C.V. to Position No. ASP 7619, Austin Knight Limited, London W1A 1DS. Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Position Number Supervisor.

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urgently requires shorthand secretary with languages. German and French possible. Excellent job, able to work under pressure. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus expenses. Please telephone: 1711.

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International company in development with some admin. organising travel, etc. in return for your own admin. and commercial experience. You will receive £17.50 annual review, use of kitchen, plus 3 weeks' holiday. Don't delay, call John Hargrave on 01-404 0555, Office Overseas Career Centre, 121 Kingsway, W.C.2.

HIGH FLIER PA/SEC

is required by very dynamic young W.I. to work on W.I. agents, to work with security, to work on a variety of projects. You must be able to work on your own initiative, to be a good team player, to be a good sense of humour. Age 25-40. Please ring Nicola Corbett or Gillian Rees at New Venture Agency on 025 5747.

SECRETARY CITY LIVERY CO.

City Livery Company, E.C.4. requires an experienced young W.I. to work on W.I. agents, to work with security, to work on a variety of projects. You must be able to work on your own initiative, to be a good team player, to be a good sense of humour. Age 25-40. Please ring Nicola Corbett or Gillian Rees at New Venture Agency on 025 5747.

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requires good shorthand secretary with languages. German and French possible. Excellent job, able to work under pressure. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus expenses. Please telephone: 1711.

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A personable and well educated P.A. is needed to assist in the running of a publishing company. A cheerful personality and a good knowledge of office procedures are essential. Speeds 100/60.

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PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.00 am For Schools. Colleges. Japan (Tokyo). 9.25 Physical Science (periodic table). 9.47 Science (fiction). 10.10 Merry-go-round. 10.35 Scene. 11.05 On the Rocks (break and make). Close down at 11.55.

12.45 pm News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Melt at One: Includes Tony Billow's movie spot, Film Swing Low (r).

2.00 You and Me: a e l o u (r).

2.15 For Schools. Colleges. Music films. 2.40 Television Club: Against the Law. Close down at 3.53.

3.55 Play School: The story of the Willow Pattern. 4.20 Deputy Dawg: cartoon. 4.25 Jackanory: Kenneth Williams continues his reading of Norman Hunter's The Drabblestone Teapots (r).

4.40 Screen Test: Second semi-final of the movie quiz. And young filmmaker Jan Pankava, from Colchester, collects his Young Film Makers Competition trophy for his animated film The Rainbow.

BBC 2

11.00 am Play School: Same as BBC 1. 3.55. Close down at 11.25.

4.25 pm Open University: 5.01 Preparatory Maths (angles); 4.40 Dome on the Range; 5.05 The Pre-School Child (all in a Day's Work).

5.40 Laurel and Hardy: Going Bye-Bye (1934). Escaped criminal gets into the wrong comic who were instrumental in his being sent to jail. A painful finale for an otherwise very funny comedy.

6.00 Film: The Black Sheep of Whitehall (1941). Not in the same class as last week's Oh Mr. Porter, but an entertaining Will Hay comedy note the less. He plays a teacher who is mistaken for an economist expert and becomes involved with Nazi spies. Also starring John Mills.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools. Making a Living (television and industrial affairs). 9.52 Believe it or not (Judith). 10.09 Good Health; 10.25 French; 10.46 Bertrand Russell Speaks his Mind; 11.05 Music Round (Chamman music); 11.27 Seeing and Doing (living in the cold); 11.44 Picture Box. 12.00 Topical Tales: Julian Orchard reads The Birthday Present (r).

12.10 pm Stepping Stones: The theme is boats. With Keith Barron, Elizabeth Sladen.

12.30 The Sullivan: Australian comedy. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Together: New drama series, from Southern TV, about families living in a housing association block of flats. Today: a widower is expected.

2.00 After Noon Plus: The thorny topic of compensation for vaccine-damaged children; the doctor-patient relationship; the story of public figures.

2.45 General Hospital: Medical serial. Today: surgeon William Parker Brown's big decision. With Lewis Jones as the surgeon (r).

3.45 Looks Familiar: Denis Norden's show business quiz. With Max Wall, Tommy Trinder and Larry Adler as his guests.

4.15 Film: The Life and Times of Grizzly Adams (1974). The one

5.00 John Craven's Newsround: 5.10 Junior Newsworld. 5.10 Blue Peter: Saving the sea birds who have been affected by an oil slick off the Somerset coast.

5.40 News: with Kenneth Kendall.

5.55 Nationwide: The Madonwide Golden Award for the entertainer who has pleased most family audiences during the past year.

7.00 Tomorrow's World: Issues on new ways to detect potential heart-attack victims; a bicycle with an oil-free chain; and good news from the nuclear power industry.

7.25 Top of the Pops: The pop music programme. 8.05 Wildlife on One: Zen, the Pictorial Monkey. How the owner of a Macaque monkey has learned to stalk and intelligence to help his family to gather their crop of coconuts. The monkey actually goes to work on a bicycle. The film is narrated by David Attenborough.

8.30 Watch this Space: Comedies about an advertising agency. Tonight, Claire (Liza Goddard) is invited to work for another firm.

9.00 News: with Angela Rippon.

9.25 Play for Today: Thicker than Water. Brian Glover's comedy about the British contingent of the Black Pudding Festival in Normandy. With Colin Douglas, Nicholas Ball and Paula Tilbrook (see Personal Choice).

10.40 The 1980 European Figure Skating Championships: Tonight, Robin Cousins faces the most crucial test of his career as he makes his attempt for the men's championship. From Copenhagen.

11.15 Platform One: Robert McKinnon talks to Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director of Marks and Spencer, brought in by Mr. Thatcher to cut waste in Whitehall.

11.45 News and weather.

Regions

REGIONAL VARIATIONS: Wales: 2.15 pm News. 2.45 Wales Today. 7.00 News. 10.10 For Schools. 12.40 pm News. 1.00 Wales Today. 1.30 News. 1.55 Wales Today. 2.15 News. 2.40 Wales Today. 3.10 News. 3.40 Wales Today. 4.10 News. 4.40 Wales Today. 5.10 News. 5.40 Wales Today. 6.10 News. 6.40 Wales Today. 7.10 News. 7.40 Wales Today. 8.10 News. 8.40 Wales Today. 9.10 News. 9.40 Wales Today. 10.10 News. 10.40 Wales Today. 11.10 News. 11.40 Wales Today. 12.10 News. 12.40 Wales Today. 1.10 News. 1.40 Wales Today. 2.10 News. 2.40 Wales Today. 3.10 News. 3.40 Wales Today. 4.10 News. 4.40 Wales Today. 5.10 News. 5.40 Wales Today. 6.10 News. 6.40 Wales Today. 7.10 News. 7.40 Wales Today. 8.10 News. 8.40 Wales Today. 9.10 News. 9.40 Wales Today. 10.10 News. 10.40 Wales Today. 11.10 News. 11.40 Wales Today. 12.10 News. 12.40 Wales Today. 1.10 News. 1.40 Wales Today. 2.10 News. 2.40 Wales Today. 3.10 News. 3.40 Wales Today. 4.10 News. 4.40 Wales Today. 5.10 News. 5.40 Wales Today. 6.10 News. 6.40 Wales 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